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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Realities

THE threatened disruption of Anglo-American relations may be more apparent than real. Nevertheless it is abundantly clear they are severely strained and while that condition lasts it can serve only one purpose—provide comfort and encouragement to Soviet Russia and her friends.

The growing bitterness among the rank and file in Britain over America's Middle East policy stems from the consciousness that the United States is adopting a passive role in the task of restoring order in the Middle East, that in confining itself to voting for UN resolutions which demand the withdrawal of British and French forces from the Suez Canal, it is ignoring the realities of the situation. Moreover, by associating itself with the latest Afro-Asian resolution in the General Assembly, the United States appears to be questioning Britain's good faith.

Inasmuch that British troops were already in the process of leaving Port Said, the Assembly's call for immediate withdrawal was out of date. But it was even more unrealistic from the point of view that the United Nations emergency force is not yet present in sufficient strength to take over the functions of the Anglo-French forces, the primary one being to prevent a renewal of hostilities between Egypt and Israel.

Implementation of the "forthwith" withdrawal demand made by the UN would have only one effect: it would restore President Nasser to his position of strength, enable him to resume his acts of provocation (politically and militarily supported by Russia) and in the final analysis destroy the whole purpose of UN intervention in the present dispute.

The United Nations police force which is to take over from Britain and France in the Canal is still very largely one of paper strength. Until it becomes physically effective, complete withdrawal of Anglo-French forces would create a dangerous vacuum; would almost certainly allow Egypt to restore the status quo ante, and would probably be the signal for renewed hostilities capable of involving the whole of the Middle East. This is the justification for Britain and France to remain in control until the UNEF is capable of providing effective relief.

PUPPET

—AND GETS TOUGH WITH
FREEDOM FIGHTERS

TWO RINGLEADERS TO BE TRIED

Budapest, Nov. 26.
Soviet puppet Janos Kadar today began a smear campaign against the man he betrayed, Imre Nagy.

He also announced "get-tough" measures against Hungarian counter-revolutionaries.

Kadar said Mr Nagy committed "an unforgivable crime" in allowing revolutionaries to murder "scores of Communists." This explanation on the disappearance of the former Premier was the first since the government announced that he had gone to Rumania "at his own request."

BOTH TITOISTS

He named two members of Budapest's intelligentsia as leaders of the current agitation for a change in government, and said they would be put on trial. They were Miklos Gimex, journalist, and Andras Szandor, a writer. Both are recognised "Titoists."

Kadar also announced a general crackdown on the ring-leaders of Hungary's struggle for independence.

"I solemnly declare," he said, "that all criminals and counter-revolutionaries will be sought out and put on trial."

'FOR SOME TIME'

In referring to Nagy, Mr Kadar reiterated the statement made to the Budapest Workers' Council last night that the former Premier would not be put on trial. He said Mr Nagy had not left Hungary "for ever," but would be gone "for some time."

"He committed an unforgivable crime when, as a result of his lack of ability, he tolerated the murder of scores of Communists by the reactionaries."

"What is worse, he legalised the crimes with his name."

Mr Kadar said Nagy should have resigned as Premier at that time instead he called for a new uprising, took his baggage and went to the Yugoslav Embassy.

"By this action he left Hungarian territory and demonstrated that he did not want to have anything to do with the Hungarian Cabinet," Kadar said.

MIGHT BE KILLED

He said Mr Nagy subsequently informed the government through diplomatic channels that he wanted to go abroad.

Kadar said Nagy would have to stay abroad "for some time" because if he came back to

ATTACKS NAGY

Britain Opens Suez Canal At Port Said Entrance

Port Said, Nov. 26.

Anglo-French authorities today sent a liberty ship safely through the entrance to the Suez Canal, opening a northern bottleneck which now could allow at least six trapped ships to come out into Mediterranean.

Thirteen ships have been bottled up in the Canal since fleeing Egyptians sealed it off with sunken ships.

Six of those 13 ships are small enough to manoeuvre through the newly cleared channel.

Four more might possibly squeeze out.

The liberty ship which eased its way into the Canal entrance was the British-owned Harpagon, 10,500 dead weight tonnage. It was followed by a Royal Navy minelayer.—United Press.

New Russian Demand On Berlin Trains

Bonn, Nov. 26.

East-West discussions are taking place on new formalities proposed by the Russians for Allied military trains running between West Germany and Berlin, a British Embassy spokesman disclosed tonight.

The new provisions include lists of passengers not permitted to travel on the trains.

The spokesman said a train was held up so long at the border last night that the British officer commanding it decided to take it back to Berlin.

The train was not turned back by the Russians, as earlier stated by a British spokesman in Berlin.

British military trains to and from Berlin would leave as usual tonight, he added.

The spokesman, who was answering questions about the military train, said this was among the subjects discussed by the three Western Ambassadors in Bonn today.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT ON OIL IS LIFTED

Djakarta, Nov. 26.

The Oil Workers Union had decided to lift the boycott on shipments of oil to Singapore and Malaya, a member of the Union Executive said today.

The Union's announcement followed negotiations between Government officials and the Union.

A Union Executive Committee member said as a result of the decision, oil companies would not have to stop production.

Last week Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Vacuum oil companies announced they would have to reduce production if the boycott continued and this would affect the oil workers themselves.

[Much of Hongkong's oil comes from Indonesia.]—Reuter.

Short In Britain

London, Nov. 26.

Britain's gasoline supply was almost exhausted today, three weeks before the start of rationing.

Formal rationing does not start until December 17, but the gas shortage was already approaching a peak.

Most garages limited sales to between one and three gallons per customer and remained open only a few hours a day.

There was still not enough to go around.—United Press.

CHILD'S BODY FOUND

London, Nov. 26.

The body of three-year-old Boyd Pearson who has been missing for 12 days was found today. He had been drowned.

This ended a long search by police and volunteers. Yesterday 12,000 volunteers combed the area near the child's home.

Last Friday, the British C.I.D. conducted a dramatic search of 350 homes in Romford, where the Pearsons lived.

Boyd was the Pearsons' only child.—France-Press.

Crew Abandon Ship, Saved

Brest, Nov. 26.

The 20-man crew of the French freighter Rouennais abandoned their flaming ship tonight, one hour after sending an emergency call for help.

The crew picked up by 50 other French freighter, Ville de Tancarville, according to radio reports reaching here.

Site of the fire was just off Gibraltar.—United Press.

Banned Ship Gets Water

Singapore, Nov. 26.

The Russian freighter Maxim Gorky, which Djakarta dock workers were reported to have refused to supply with water because of Russian intervention in Hungary, took on 180 tons of water in Singapore today.

INDIA'S BLISTERING ATTACK ON BRITAIN

New York, Nov. 26.

Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Minister without portfolio, today delivered a blistering attack on Britain and France and linked their refusal to resume Suez talks with Egypt on October 29 with the Israel assault in the Sinai peninsula on that date.

Speaking on the third day of resumed United Nations General Assembly debate on the Middle East crisis, he said if Britain and France knew Israel was going to attack they should have convened the Security Council so that it could act "to prevent the action Israel was contemplating."

Mr Menon charged that "the Anglo-French alliance has tried by military operations to gain military advantages, hoping no doubt to negotiate from a position of strength and Egyptian military weakness with the Egyptian side."

Lloyd Under Fire

He attacked key portions of the assembly speech last Friday of Mr Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd had "told us that the purpose of this attack was some sort of device to the cause of civilisation, some service to the cause of peace, some service which prevented the world from going up in the flames of war," Mr Menon said.

"Secondly," Mr Menon continued, "he told us it was a

challenge that the United Kingdom had thrown out to the United Nations. I am sorry that should have come from him.

"Thirdly, he told us it was a protective shield between the combatants. Now if it was a protective shield, the shield seems to have been something which prevented one of the combatants from protecting himself."

Mr Menon asserted that the British and French governments had "no right, indeed have no defence, for the position they took up that they have some God-given functions for policing the world."

Mr Menon also strongly criticised the British position that withdrawal of her troops from Egypt must be phased according to the effectiveness and competence of the UNEF.

He said such a stand was "to seek to usurp the powers of this assembly."

"Who are these two Governments making these judgments?" he asked. "They can make no such judgments any more than we can, and we do not claim that right," he said.

IRAQ WARNS SYRIA

Baghdad, Nov. 26.

Iraq today warned Syria against continuing its "attacks and campaign against Iraq and its government."

In an official note handed to Haidar Marashli, the Syrian minister in Baghdad, the Iraq Government said that "unless the alleged attacks ended 'We will continue defending our dignity and respect using every possible means at our disposal to achieve this end.'"

TITO TO MEDIATE ON CYPRUS?

Belgrade, Nov. 26.

President Tito is ready to mediate between the Balkan Pact partners, Greece and Turkey, in the Cyprus dispute, reliable sources said today.

These sources said Tito's readiness to help patch up the post stems directly from deteriorating Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Strong Moscow criticism has been made of Yugoslavia's attitude toward the Hungarian puppet government.

Political sources said today that Yugoslavia's role in the talks between Tito and the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Constantinos Karamanlis, when he makes an official visit to Belgrade next Tuesday.

The Pact provides that three countries will come to the aid of any member attacked by another power.

Sources here view Tito's chances as "mediator" with

hesitation. They point to the uncompromising attitude of Greece as making mediation almost impossible, although most Yugoslavs fully approve of the Greek claims and consider them justified.

Yugoslavia has maintained close and constant contact with Greece in recent months. A Greek military delegation is now in Belgrade returning a visit by Yugoslav army leaders to Greece.—United Press.

TURKEY'S MOVE AGAINST ISRAEL

Jerusalem, Nov. 26.

The Turkish envoy to Israel, Sefikati Istinyeli, has been recalled by his Government, the Israeli Foreign Ministry announced tonight.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr Istinyeli informed the Israeli Foreign Ministry that Turkey's move was "intended to strengthen the Baghdad Pact, which is not directed against Israel."

He said his recall was not intended to hamper friendly relations or effect trade between Israel and Turkey.

'IRAQI PRESSURE'

The legation's counsellor, Mr Nureddin N. Akinci, will act as Charge d'Affaires in Israel after Mr Istinyeli's departure. It is understood.

Observers said the Turkish move followed pressure from Iraq in an attempt to demonstrate to Arab countries her influence on other signatory countries of the Baghdad Pact and to reply to Egyptian and Syrian charges that the Baghdad Pact serves as an instrument of rapprochement with Israel.

An Istanbul cable announcing the recall of the Turkish envoy from Israel, quoted a Government communiqué as saying he would not return "until the Palestine question is finally settled with justice."—Reuter.

TOMMY DORSEY DEAD

Greenwich, Nov. 26.

World-famous American jazz band leader Tommy Dorsey was found dead in his bed today.

Police said the cause of death was not yet known. But a doctor who examined the body said there were no signs of violence.

Tommy Dorsey, who was 52, was dressed in grey flannel trousers and a sports shirt. The television set in his room was still turned on.

Mr Vincent Carbone, a song arranger, discovered the body and immediately telephoned the police.

'Sleep Late'

He said he had talked with Mr Dorsey the previous night, and Mr Dorsey had told him he intended to sleep late on Monday morning.

Mr Carbone, worried when he got no answer to his telephone calls, visited his house.

Mrs Janie Dorsey, his wife, was in the house at the time.

She began divorce proceedings against her husband on October 2 for mental cruelty.

They were married in 1948 and there are two children, aged six and four.

Began In 1922

Tommy Dorsey began his career 34 years ago and was one of America's most popular jazz musicians.

With his brother, Jimmy Dorsey, he played in Manhattan's most famous night clubs—France-Press.

Moslems Rising Against Russians

Singapore, Nov. 26.

An Indonesian religious official en route home from a tour of Russia reported today that the Moslems of Soviet Central Asia were rebelling against Russian rule.

Mohamed Arshad Talib Lubis, head of the Northern Sumatra Religious Affairs Department, said Soviet troops so far had succeeded in crushing all moves against the regime in the district known as north of India, Pakistan and Iran.

He said thousands of people were fleeing from Soviet Central Asia to nearby countries including Turkey, Iran, Lebanon and Syria.

He said he found "no religious freedom in the Soviet Union" and "preaching is suppressed."

The anti-Soviet revolt, he said, was started by a Tartar, Syed Lashmali. He is now believed to be in Turkey, with other refugees, awaiting an opportunity to flee Central Asia from the Communists.

He identified the leader of the last uprising, as a man named Osman who was liquidated by Soviet authorities.—United Press.

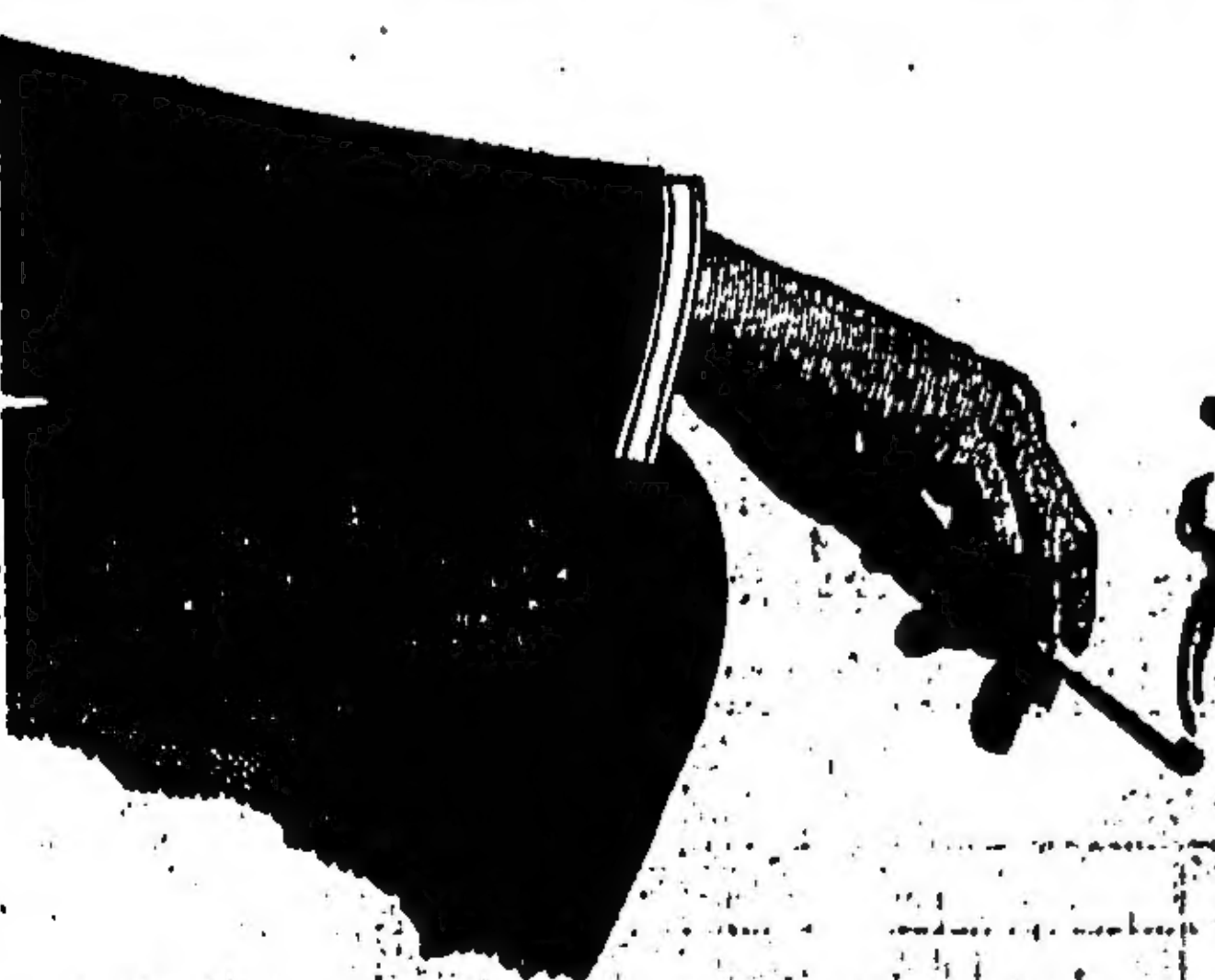
OLYMPIC RECORD HOLDERS

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EVENT	YEAR NAME AND COUNTRY RECORD	EVENT	YEAR NAME AND COUNTRY RECORD
ATHLETICS (MEN)		ATHLETICS (WOMEN)	
100 metres	1922 E. Tolan (U.S.A.) 10.3 sec.	100 metres	1928 S. Strickland (Australia) 16.9 sec.
200 metres	1928 J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) 20.7 sec.	200 metres	1928 U. S. A. Team 45.9 sec.
400 metres	1928 J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) 45.9 sec.	400 metres	1928 G. T. Brown (U.S.A.) 1:01.0
800 metres	1928 J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) 1:49.2	800 metres	1928 A. Cookman (U.S.A.) 1:51.0
1,500 metres	1928 J. Barthel (Luxembourg) 3 m. 48.2	1,500 metres	1928 Y. Williams (New Zealand) 3:01.0
5,000 metres	1928 E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 14 m. 5.5	5,000 metres	1928 N. Romanova (U.S.S.R.) 15:01.0
10,000 metres	1928 E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 29 m. 17.5	10,000 metres	1928 G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.) 31:01.0
Marathon	1928 E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 2:23.5	Marathon	1928 D. Zatopkova (Czechoslovakia) 1:05.0
110 metres hurdles	1928 H. Dillard (U.S.A.) 13.7 sec.	110 metres hurdles	1928 R. Mockridge (Australia) 1 m. 11.3
400 metres hurdles	1928 J. Davis (U.S.A.) 5:08.0	400 metres hurdles	1928 France 4 m. 41.4
800 metres hurdles	1928 J. Ashenfelter (U.S.A.) 8 m. 48.4	800 metres hurdles	1928 C. Scholtes (U.S.A.) 8:21.0
1,500 metres hurdles	1928 J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) 5 m. 29.5	1,500 metres hurdles	1928 J. Bolbaux (France) 4 m. 30.7
5,000 metres hurdles	1928 G. Dordoni (Italy) 17:55.0	5,000 metres hurdles	1928 F. Kono (U.S.A.) 15 m. 30.0
10,000 metres hurdles	1928 R. Mathies (U.S.A.) 37:55.0	10,000 metres hurdles	1928 Y. Oyakawa (U.S.A.) 1 m. 5.4
20,000 metres hurdles	1928 W. F. Davis (U.S.A.) 8 m. 11.2	20,000 metres hurdles	1928 W. Moore, W. Woodley, 8 m. 31.1
30,000 metres hurdles	1928 J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) 29 m. 11.2	30,000 metres hurdles	1928 F. Kono, J. McLean (U.S.A.)
40,000 metres hurdles	1928 R. Richards (U.S.A.) 39 m. 11.2	40,000 metres hurdles	1928 J. Novak, J. Temer, 4 m. 24.4
50,000 metres hurdles	1928 A. Ferreira de Silva (Brazil) 53 m. 11.2	50,000 metres hurdles	1928 Novak, K. Books (U.S.A.)
60,000 metres hurdles	1928 W. P. O'Brien, Jr. 57 m. 11.2	60,000 metres hurdles	1928 L. Udoov (U.S.S.R.) 59 m. 11.2
70,000 metres hurdles	1928 S. Brown (U.S.A.) 69 m. 11.2	70,000 metres hurdles	1928 H. Chishikyan (U.S.S.R.) 74 m. 11.2
80,000 metres hurdles	1928 C. Young (U.S.A.) 84 m. 11.2	80,000 metres hurdles	1928 T. Kono (U.S.A.) 79 m. 11.2
90,000 metres hurdles	1928 J. Coernak (Hungary) 107 m. 11.2	90,000 metres hurdles	1928 P. George (U.S.A.) 89 m. 11.2
100,000 metres hurdles	1928 H. Stephens (U.S.A.) 114 m. 11.2	100,000 metres hurdles	1928 S. Stashyk (U.S.A.) 99 m. 11.2
200 metres	1928 M. Jackson (Australia) 25.0 sec.	200 metres	1928 L. Lomacki (U.S.S.R.) 31:51.0
		200 metres	1928 N. Romanova (U.S.S.R.) 31:51.0
		200 metres	1928 J. Davis (U.S.A.) 1:02 m. 11.2

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"APRIL IN PORTUGAL"

TO-MORROW MORNING SHOW
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Police Force Expenses

Approved BUT NOBODY KNOWS WHO PAYS

United Nations, Nov. 26.
The General Assembly tonight approved a US\$10 million outlay for the initial expenses of the United Nations emergency force in Egypt.

SCHOOLS SUBSIDIES WITHDRAWN

Rome, Nov. 26.
Withdrawal of government subsidies may force Catholic Bantu schools in South Africa to curtail their activity, the missionary news agency Fides said today.

Fides said the 800 schools, with 121,000 pupils and 2,333 teachers, were seriously affected by the Bantu Education Act, which forced them with the choice of accepting the Government's apartheid policy or losing the Government subsidy. "The Church, faced with the alternative of selling out to the State and losing control of the schools, chose to accept the reduced subsidy, falling by 25 per cent annually, and keep her schools," said Fides. "By the end of 1957 the entire subsidy will have been withdrawn."

HEAVY BURDEN

Fides said: "The Bantu Mission schools under the control of the Catholic Church will continue to function even after all government subsidies have been withdrawn." It said, however, the complete withdrawal of subsidies will place such a burden on the Catholic schools that they will most likely be forced to close. "The Government, in smaller and most likely restricted to Catholic children," a fund drive launched by the Catholic Bishops "to keep Christ in the African schools" has netted £400,000 in its first year, Fides said. The overall goal for the two years ending late in 1957 is £1,000,000.—United Press.

US Officials Briefed On Situation

Washington, Nov. 26.
The House Foreign Affairs Committee today unexpectedly called in top government officials to brief members on the Middle East and Russian satellite crisis.

Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., headed the list of officials. Others included Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Arthur S. Flemming, director of the office of Defense Mobilization. Committee chairman James P. Richards denied that the closed door meeting was called because of any "urgent" development in either the Middle or Eastern Europe.

"This is just a briefing," he told reporters.

Most of the Committee's 32 members were present.—United Press.

Iraq Wants More Arms

Washington, Nov. 26.
Iraq today asked the United States to increase its shipments of military material to Iraq. The request was transmitted by Iraqi Ambassador to the US, Munir al-Shabandar, to Mr. William Boardman, US Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs.

The two men conferred for one hour.

Later, the Iraqi Ambassador told the press that Iraq was in need of a greater number of tanks, trucks, machine guns, and planes.—United Press.

A resolution proposed by the Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, was approved by a 52-9 vote, with 13 absences and five countries absent.

It left unanswered the question of how the money will be raised. Mr. Hammarskjöld revised an earlier resolution providing that the \$10 million, and presumably further expenditure to follow, should be based on the scale of contributions to the budget.

Russian Views

This would have meant the United States would have to pay one-third or \$333 million. The US has not made its views known, but several other countries, including Russia, took the position that they should not be assessed. The costs of the Egyptian fighting, these countries held, should be borne by the countries that started it.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was deep in plans to get the UN emergency force fully into action and to get the forces of Britain, France and Israel out of Egypt. He exchanged sharp notes with Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, on the problem of withdrawing all of Israel's forces behind the 1949 armistice demarcation line.

Mrs. Meir said in a note to Mr. Hammarskjöld that she assumed he was "now in a position to resume discussion on these matters."

Clarification

Mr. Hammarskjöld replied that he had been advised by her on November 8 that Israel was ready to withdraw its forces upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements in connection with the utilisation of UNEF. He asked her then to clarify Israel's views, prior to such a discussion.

"My position," he said, "remains unchanged. If you would find it possible to put forward the specific proposals concerning the UN emergency force to which you refer in your letter of today, so that I could give them consideration before we engage in a discussion, I believe that it would considerably facilitate our task."

Obviously, Mr. Hammarskjöld noted, he would not permit this "in any way to delay the withdrawal of Israel's forces in compliance with the unqualified and unconditional demand of the General Assembly to remove them forthwith."

Appeal

A day of plodding explanations of voting in the Assembly was highlighted by an appeal from Australia to Britain and the United States to mend their diplomatic differences "for the good of the whole democratic world."

Switzerland will pay the costs of transporting the UN emergency forces between Naples and Egypt aboard Swissair planes from November 15 to 25. The decision was communicated to the UN Secretary-General today by Auguste Lindt, Swiss observer to the United Nations.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has sent a personal message to the Swiss authorities thanking them for their generous aid to the United Nations.

The Swissair planes which have been lifting the UN International Force from Naples to Cairo airport to Abu Suweis airfield in Egypt, have now been replaced by Canadian and Italian C-119 flying box-cars.—United Press & Kinross-Press.

'Deep Freeze' Mother's Baby



Mrs. Ellen Moore, of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, who returned to consciousness a month ago after a 169 day coma brought about by a brain injury, gave birth to a son 10 days ago. During her period of unconsciousness surgeons had to put Mrs. Moore in a "deep freeze," lowering her body temperature by 12½ degrees, to save her life. Both mother and child—a 7 lb 2 oz son born on Mrs. Moore's 23rd birthday—are doing well after a normal birth. The baby is pictured with his father, Mr. Kenneth Moore.—Express Photo.

US-Iceland Base Agreement

Washington, Nov. 26.
The United States and Iceland have reached a tentative agreement which apparently will permit American troops to remain at the Keflavik air base in Iceland.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said the agreement is being reviewed by both governments.

"Until this review has been completed," he said, "I cannot disclose its nature."

It was understood, however, that the agreement would let American troops continue to operate the Keflavik base and some radar stations in Iceland.

Acting As Agents

Over 4,000 American troops are believed stationed there now under a 1951 agreement. They are acting as agents of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Iceland itself has now armed forces.

Iceland's Parliament passed a resolution last spring calling for withdrawal of the American troops. A new Icelandic Government, initiated the negotiations with the US last Monday.

White steadfastly refused to answer any questions about the nature of the agreement pending outcome of the study. Reports from Reykjavik said, however, that the United States agreed to pull its troops out of the Keflavik base on six months' notice without prior approval by NATO. Under the present agreement NATO must be notified in advance.

Work Stopped

The reports also said the United States agreed to resume construction at the air base and a nearby harbour. Work was stopped after Iceland called for ouster of the US forces.

The reports also said the United States agreed to add additional economic and financial aid to Iceland in the immediate coming months.—United Press.

ALLIED SHIPS LEAVE EGYPT

Port Said, Nov. 26.
A fleet of six vessels belonging to Allied units, which have already been withdrawn from Port Said.

A military spokesman said the operation would take about two days. Most vessels are understood to be bound for Cyprus or Malta.

In London Mr. Arthur Dodds Parker, British Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, stated today that 1,950 people, very homeless in Port Said.

He said that welfare organisations under the control of the Red Cross were looking after these people. General evacuation of Port Said was not considered necessary, he said.

At the request of the Governor of Port Said, nearly 500 women and 1,700 children requesting permission to leave were authorised to do so. British troops have distributed food supplies to aid the civil population, and there are in Port Said food stocks largely sufficient to meet the local needs, he said.—Reuter & France-Press.

Arms Caches In Beirut

Beirut, Nov. 26.
Official sources announced today that two arms caches have been found in a suburb of Beirut. Meanwhile, informed sources said that 23 persons of whom two were Lebanese, had been arrested so far in connection with explosions which have occurred recently in front of the Western embassies here.—France-Press.

Harding In Britain

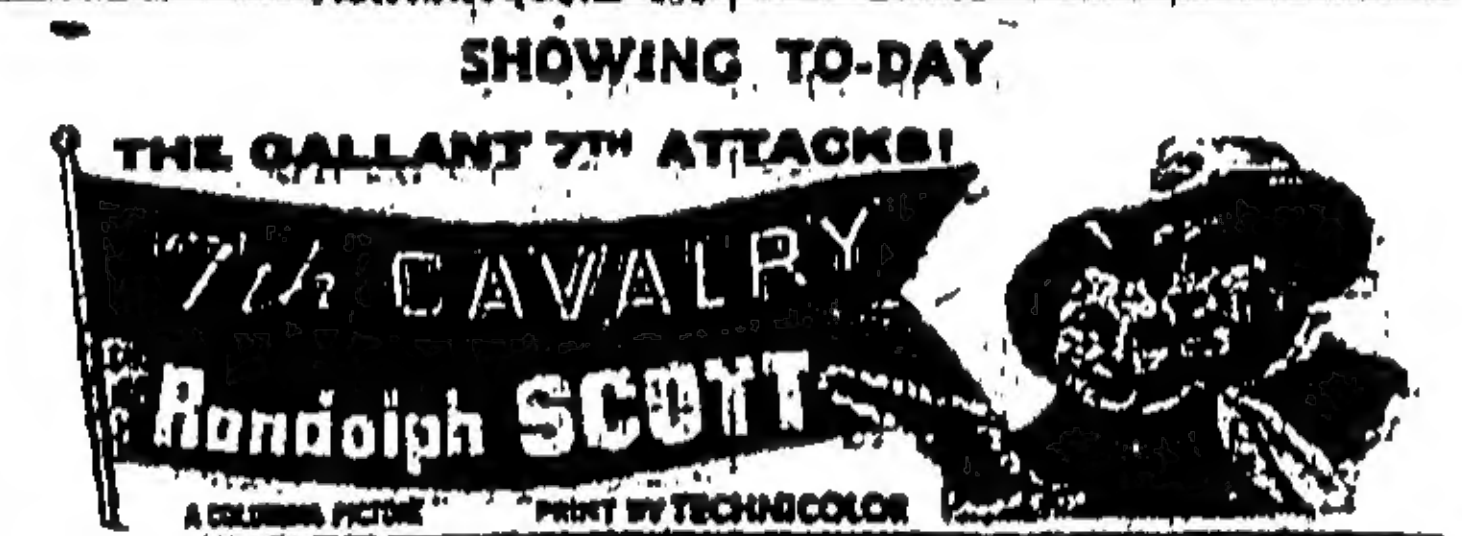


FIELD-MARSHAL
SIR JOHN HARDING

London, Nov. 26.
Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, arrived at Klynham Royal Air Force base tonight. Sir John left Cyprus today for talks with the Colonial Office on the proposed constitutional changes for the island, which have been drafted by Lord Radcliffe.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

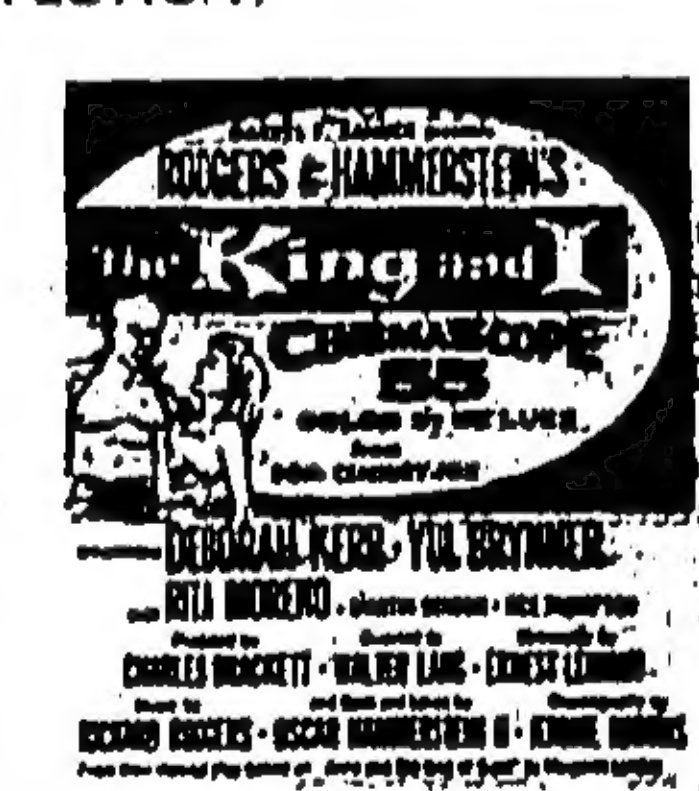


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LAST MINUTE CHANGE IN SUEZ CANAL LANDING

Britain Did Not Reject Suez Canal Proposals

London, Nov. 26. The Minister of State, Commander Alan Noble, today denied a statement that Britain rejected an Egyptian request to continue negotiations on a Suez Canal settlement last October.

Asked in the House of Commons why the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, had "rejected the proposal of the Egyptian Government to continue negotiations on the Suez Canal question at Geneva on October 20 at some other convenient place," the Minister said: "The statement that the Foreign Secretary rejected a proposal of the Egyptian Government to continue negotiations is incorrect."

SIX REQUIREMENTS

He said that the position in mid-October was that the Egyptian Government had accepted the six requirements from the Security Council resolution of October 13, but it had neither accepted the 18 national proposals nor put forward any other comprehensive scheme meeting the six requirements and providing equally effective guarantees for the users of the Canal.

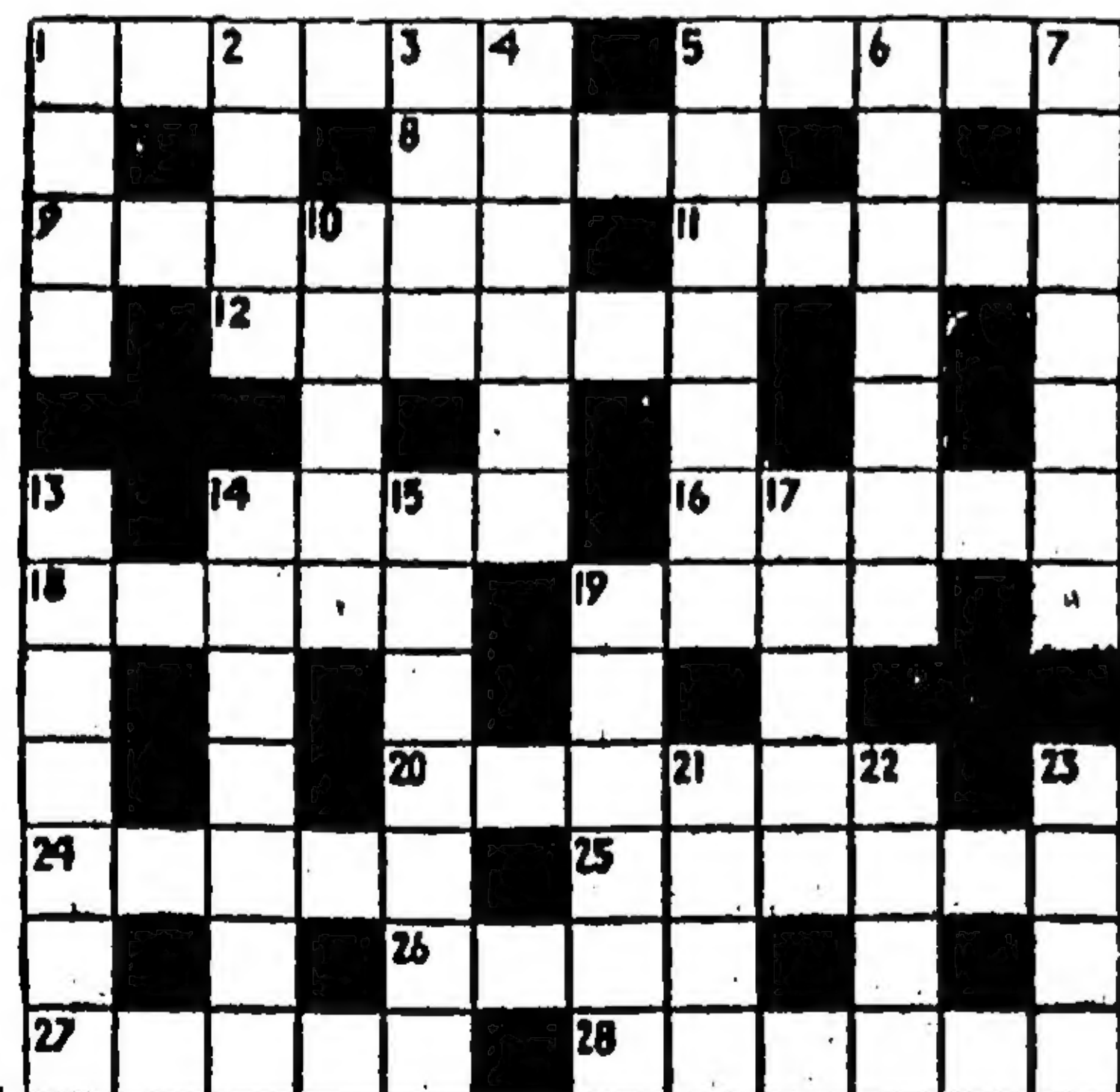
"It was scarcely possible to continue the interchanges which the Foreign Secretary had been having in New York until the Egyptian Government put forward such proposals," United Press.

Rounding Up Nationalist Guerillas

Bangkok, Nov. 26. The Chinese Nationalist Ambassador in Bangkok has offered to collaborate with Thailand frontier police in rounding up remnants of Nationalist guerillas on the Thailand-Burma border and repatriating them to Formosa, police sources said here today.

These sources said the Ambassador who made this offer to Deputy Minister of the Interior, Police General Phao Siyanond had also proposed his Embassy's co-operation in tracking down Chinese secret societies in Thailand.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Not often (8).
 - Swift (5).
 - Mud (4).
 - Carrier for rubbish? (10).
 - Geese ahead (5).
 - Legislative body (8).
 - Attitude (4).
 - Quid (8).
 - Worship (5).
 - Chief (4).
 - Extreme fright (8).
 - Cook (5).
 - Control (8).
 - Tale of heroism (4).
 - Had a meal (8).
 - Offer (8).
- DOWN**
- Disposed of (4).
 - Plenty (4).
 - Sign (4).
 - Optical illusion (8).
 - Set free (7).
 - Extolled (7).
 - Throw away (7).
 - Number or the singer thereof (5).
 - Injured (7).
 - Part (7).
 - Decided (7).
 - Class (5).
 - Recluse (6).
 - Nation (4).
 - Error (4).
 - Beverage (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Tense, 4. Erupts, 8. Legato, 10. April, 12. Operas, 14. Problem, 17. Suit, 19. Riddles, 20. Foreman, 22. Omen, 23. Teasing, 27. Advent, 30. Lapse, 30. Told, 31. Diddle, 32. Entry, Down: 1. Tulp, 2. Negro, 3. Sift, 5. Hawk, 6. Purge, 7. Sully, 8. Onset, 11. Fawn, 15. Sooty, 16. Room, 18. Blend, 19. Error, 20. Pound, 21. Respect, 24. Aisle, 25. Inlet, 26. Cider, 28. Veal.

Objectives Limited To Control Of Western Approaches

By JOHN H. CRIDER

Naples, Nov. 26.

Just before the Anglo-French landings at Port Said there was a major modification of objectives to exclude the conquest of Egypt and displacement of Col Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The new objective was limited to control of Port Said and the Western approaches to the Suez Canal.

This was to be followed by gaining full control of the Canal and restoring it rapidly to workable condition.

But even in carrying out the drastically reduced objectives, the British and French pulled their punches all along the way.

Was Different

As one British naval commander put it:

"Anybody could have gone in there and levelled the place with all guns going. That's a way you usually fight a war. But this was different."

Collaborating this correspondent's personal observation of the bombardment of Port Said are stories told by American evacuees with whom he subsequently shared a hotel in Naples.

At the point when the American community evacuated Cairo, the Anglo-French effort to neutralise the Egyptian Air Force was under way.

As the Americans drove in an automobile convoy from Cairo to be picked up by US naval vessels at Alexandria, the aerial attack on the Egyptian airfields had started.

"But it was like looking at fireworks," one American said. "You could see the planes coming in and dropping their bombs but they all landed on the airfield."

Lagged Behind

He said the only member of the American convoy who was exposed to risk was one with tyre trouble who lagged behind and happened to be right behind the line of a French or British aircraft coming in low for strafing the nearby airfields.

As observed by this correspondent from a British warship off Port Said, the naval bombardment of that city was carried out in the same way.

Only the smallest of the British and French warships

ared their guns and, so far as the British ships were concerned, all of the shells appeared to land on the beach at which they were aimed.

It was on this beach that Royal Marine Commandos landed only an hour after the de-sultory bombardment began. The purpose of the bombardment, according to British naval officers, was to detonate any land mines which might have been placed on the beach.

Evidence

As for the modification of original Anglo-French objectives, there are all kinds of circumstantial and somewhat more substantial evidence to support the assertion.

In the first place, British officers at Nicosia, Cyprus, who briefed correspondents leaving for Port Said with the troops, joked that they might be flying back home from Cairo airport within a week.

But it was more than a joke because one correspondent who talked of keeping his hotel room in Nicosia was advised to check out because he almost certainly would not be returning there.

Beyond this, there was the very sudden Washington decision to evacuate Americans from Egypt. None of those who left, with whom this correspondent talked, wanted to leave.

Liked It

As one, they all seemed to like living in Cairo and its environs very much indeed. The suspicion is that Washington got word of the original Anglo-French intentions and decided upon the speedy evacuation of Americans.

One of the paradoxes of the situation is that a few of the evacuated Americans say it would have been a good thing if the British and French had at least given Cairo a rousing good aerial bombardment.

Their reasons?

Defence Frailty

Because then the people of Cairo, who know only what the Government tells them, would have been more impressed with the frailty of their aerial defences. As it is, these Americans said, the people of Cairo have no reason to disagree with their government's claim of a devastating repulse of the invaders.—United Press.

Sino-Japanese Trade Relations Unaffected

Peking, Nov. 26.

The sale of poorly-made goods at the recent commodity fair in Peking is not likely to affect future Japanese trade with China, according to officials here.

A spokesman of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade said reports of unfair trade practices had been exaggerated and overstated and that only a minority of the goods offered for sale had proved to be faulty and the organisers had promptly agreed to return the money for these.

He called it a "trifling affair" and said there was no evidence from this that Japanese goods were bad or that Japanese businessmen had poor reputations.

PLAYED DOWN

The Chinese, who set great store by the rebirth of Sino-Japanese trade, are obviously playing down any such incidents but it seems unlikely that the trouble was nearly as great as was reported in Tokyo. There was no mention of it in the Chinese press and if there had been great trouble, angry shouting to return goods far into the night, as was reported, it would certainly have been known and discussed in Peking.

There was no mention of it in the Chinese press and if there had been great trouble, angry shouting to return goods far into the night, as was reported, it would certainly have been known and discussed in Peking.

Ike's Thanksgiving Turkey



President Eisenhower is pictured with the Thanksgiving Day turkey sent recently to the White House by Mr. Leslie Hubbard, president of America's Poultry and Egg Board.—Express Photo.

Cape Traffic Puts Strain On South Africa

United Nations, Nov. 26.

The South African Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, told the United Nations today that the expansion of ship traffic around the Cape of Good Hope was imposing a severe strain on South African ports and railways.

Urging the earliest possible reopening of the Suez Canal, he said the revenue derived from the increased traffic through South Africa could not compensate for the dislocation of ports and the effects on the country's economy.

He told the Assembly that South Africa had obtained on the Middle East resolution on Saturday in keeping with its attitude that since it is not a user of the Suez Canal it is not concerned in the dispute over Egyptian nationalisation.

Importance

"We are concerned about the Cape of Good Hope because the sea route between East and West," he said. "A number of ships have been using that sea route. In the next three weeks, it is estimated that this number will be trebled."

Mr. Louw said: "The fact remains that this places a very severe strain on our harbour and railways. The additional income earned by the harbour authorities does not compensate for the dislocation of the ports and the effect on the country's economy."

"We welcome the reopening of the Canal at the earliest possible time."

Mr. Louw pointed out that Britain and France had offered to clear the Canal at their own expense and suggested that this offer be accepted at once.

He said the Secretary-General's report on Canal clearance appeared to reject this offer and also questioned who would bear the cost of the Hammarskjöld programme to hire outside firms for the clearing job.

Rules Ignored

Mr. Louw noted that this work may cost up to US\$40 million and he said that the authorisation given Mr. Hammarskjöld on Saturday to proceed with his arrangements ignored UN rules on expenditure and could possibly commit the Assembly to financial burdens of "most questionable justification."

"One wonders how many delegations that voted for that resolution appreciated the enormous financial burden that they have undertaken," he said.—United Press.

AID, BUT NO STRINGS, SAYS CAMBODIA

Phnompenh, Nov. 26.

Prince Sihanouk said here today that Cambodia welcomed Chinese and all foreign aid without condition.

Prince Sihanouk, speaking at a dinner given by the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, in honour of the Cambodian Government, stressed Cambodia's policy of neutrality.

The prince said: "No foreign power has won such popularity and excited such enthusiasm in Cambodia as you."

Frankness

"Our persistence in frankness has already caused serious miscalculations. Our loyal, logical and fair diplomacy has caused, and will still cause, lack of understanding among the big powers."

"(We are) neutral because we learned at our own expense how much it costs a small people to join willingly or unwillingly

the quarrels of the big powers and because we want to give no pretext to anyone to intervene in our affairs and drag us from the road of national interests.

"We accept foreign aid when the aim is to help our people to reach economic independence (as is) the case of the generous aid agreed to by China."

"We prefer to refuse help rather than to alternate, however little, our independence and freedom. That is our very firm and very simple line of conduct discernible in our acts since the independence crusade: the struggle against the invaders of the kingdom, then Geneva, Bandung and the affairs of Egypt and Hungary."

"The motives of our action were active co-existence and respect for national sovereignty and non-interference."

Frontier Error

Prince Sihanouk concluded: "Our people's soul has just adopted you instinctively. We are sure that Chinese friendship will never prevent us from developing freely, nor alienate our independence and integrity nor the Cambodian political and democratic ideals."

Earlier today Mr. Chou said that present differences between China and Burma were due to a frontier error.

He told an AFP correspondent that he was certain that during his visit to Burma, the differences would be suitably worked out.

Chinese troops would be withdrawn from Burmese border areas, he said.

Mr. Chou made the statement during a visit to the Cambodian fishing centre in the region of Kompong Chhnang, some 90 miles northwest of Phnompenh, accompanied by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and several reporters.

Warm Welcome

Mr. Chou received a warm welcome from the local population and members of the Chinese Colony.

The Communist Premier later in the day attended a tea party given by the International Armistice Control Commission for Indo-China.—Reuter and France-Press.

FAMILY BASIS

In a brief reply to Mr. Casey's address, Mr. Floyd Blair, President of the American-Australian Association, commented that although British and American policy might be considered on a "family" basis, it was important that any member of the family who took individual action should advise the other members of the family in advance.

His reference was to Washington charges that the United States was given no prior notification of intended military moves.

Business, financial and industrial leaders attended the private session in the University Club. Seated on the dais were numerous Australian and New Zealand officials, including Mr. John Hood, Australian representative at the UN Atomic Energy Conference; the Australian Consul-General, Mr. Joseph Francis; the New Zealand Consul-General, Mr. T. Davin; Professor K. H. Bailey, Solicitor General of Australia; and members of the Australian delegation to the United Nations.—United Press.

ST LOUIS SHAKEN

St. Louis, Nov. 26.

A light earthquake shook the St. Louis area last night, rattling windows and dishes.

Time of the quake was 11.16 P.M. EST. (0415 GMT).

Dr. Ross R. Heinrich, geophysics professor at St. Louis University, said such mild shocks were not unusual in Missouri, and average about three a year.—United Press.

Captured Russian Tank



British paratroops sit on a captured Russian tank at Port Said.—Reuter photo.

Boa Constrictor Stolen

San Francisco, Nov. 26. Two children stole a 20-inch baby boa constrictor from the Steinhart Aquarium here today.

The children apparently took to heart the small sign posted near the baby's cage. Small boys are usually gentle, and make nice house pets.

An eye-witness said one of the children slipped the baby boa under his shirt and the two children then walked off into the crowd.—France-Press.

DOCKERS RETURN TO WORK

New York, Nov. 26.

Sixty thousand workers returned to the docks on the east and Gulf coasts today ending, at least temporarily, a strike that tied up American shipping for nine days.

The strike ended on Saturday when a Federal court issued a 10-day injunction ordering the strikers back to work. The injunction came after President Eisenhower invoked the Taft-Hartley labour law which provides for an 80-day "cooling off" period during which negotiations can be resumed.

PRESS FOR EXTENSION
The Government is expected to press for extension of the court order for the full 80 days. The strike tied up more than 200 ships and cost the United States economy an estimated 20 million dollars (\$2,140,000 sterling) a day.

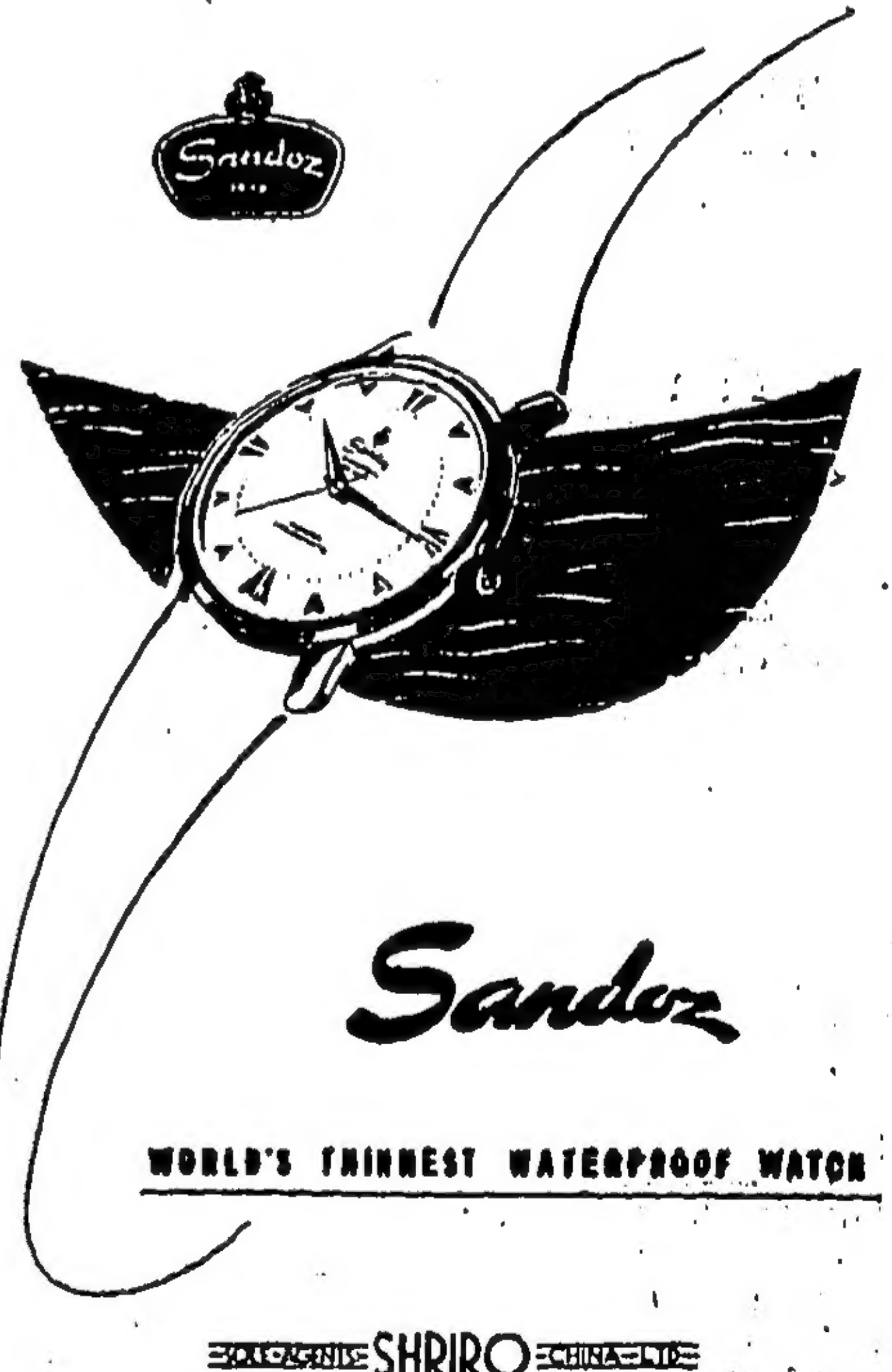
Main issue in the contract dispute between the International Longshoremen's Union and the New York Shipping Association was the union demand for a single contract with shippers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

No date has yet been set for resumption of talks.—Reuter.

Tel Aviv, Nov. 26.

The Gaza Municipal Council took up its duties today in the presence of the Israeli authorities.

The Municipal Council, made up of seven men under the chairmanship of the new mayor, El Shara, will organise the city's return to civilian life.—France-Press.



X'MAS CARDS

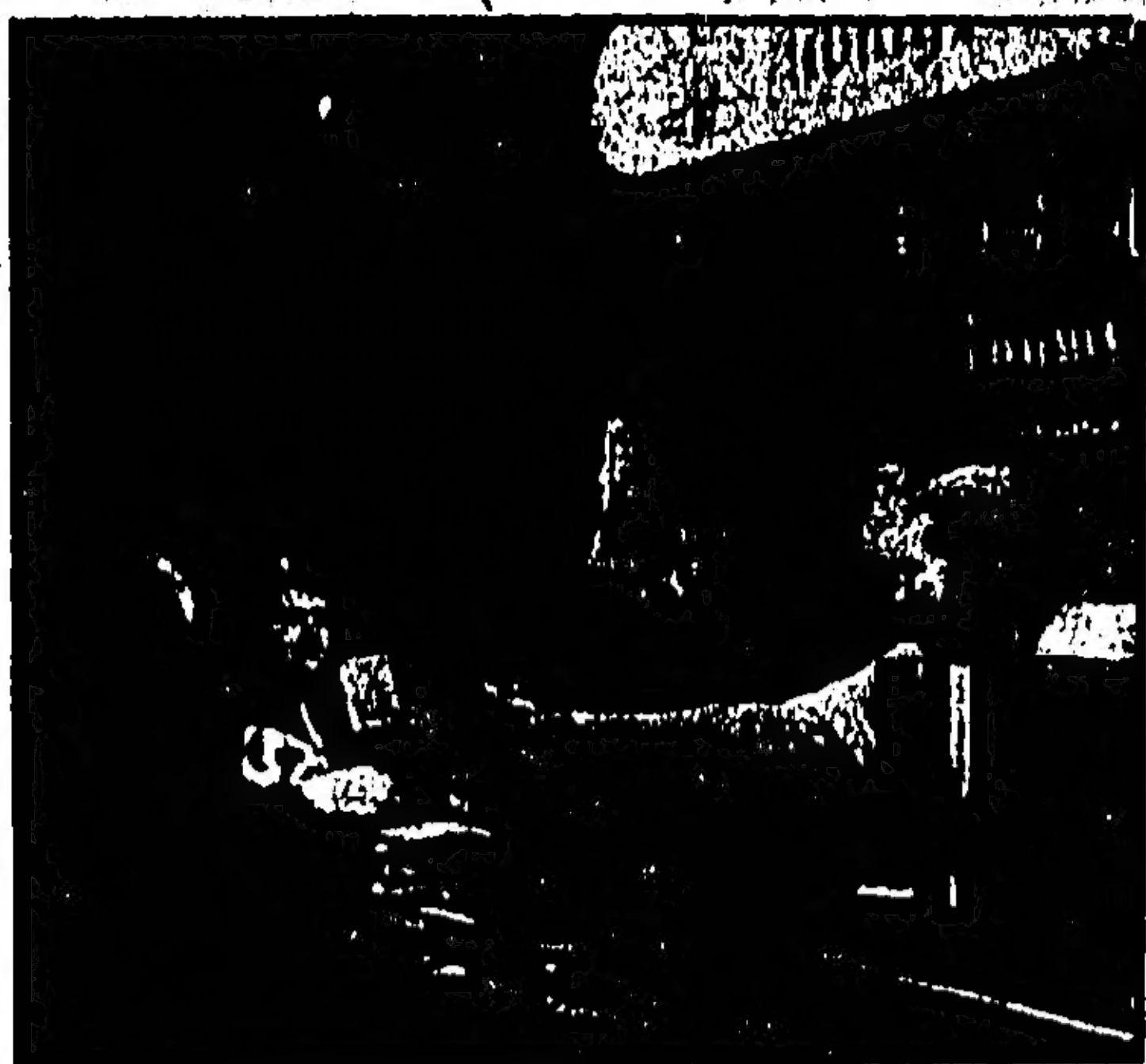
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AROUND THE WORLD WITH PETER TOWNSEND



There were seven suitcases, two containing my clothes, another to keep my papers and maps in, and another for my books.

I had a case for hardware cooking things and tools, and another in which I had packed hundreds of films.

Finally there was a case for my provisions and a bottle or two of wine. I have opened this case daily.

First stop over the German border from Belgium, and Peter Townsend visits a cafe to change his money.

The evening was gloomy and cold, with fog heavy over the countryside.

But I was on my way. On the morning of the sixth day I awoke at five in my hotel at Graz, in Austria.

A fine breakfast of ham and eggs and then the young hotel owner, dressed in Styrian costume, led me out of the town and set me on my way to the Yugoslav frontier.

The Yugoslav officials were kind and helpful.

As I prepared to leave them I noticed a swarthy fellow with a gentle countenance, who seemed interested in me.

I asked him who he was. He said: "Greco."

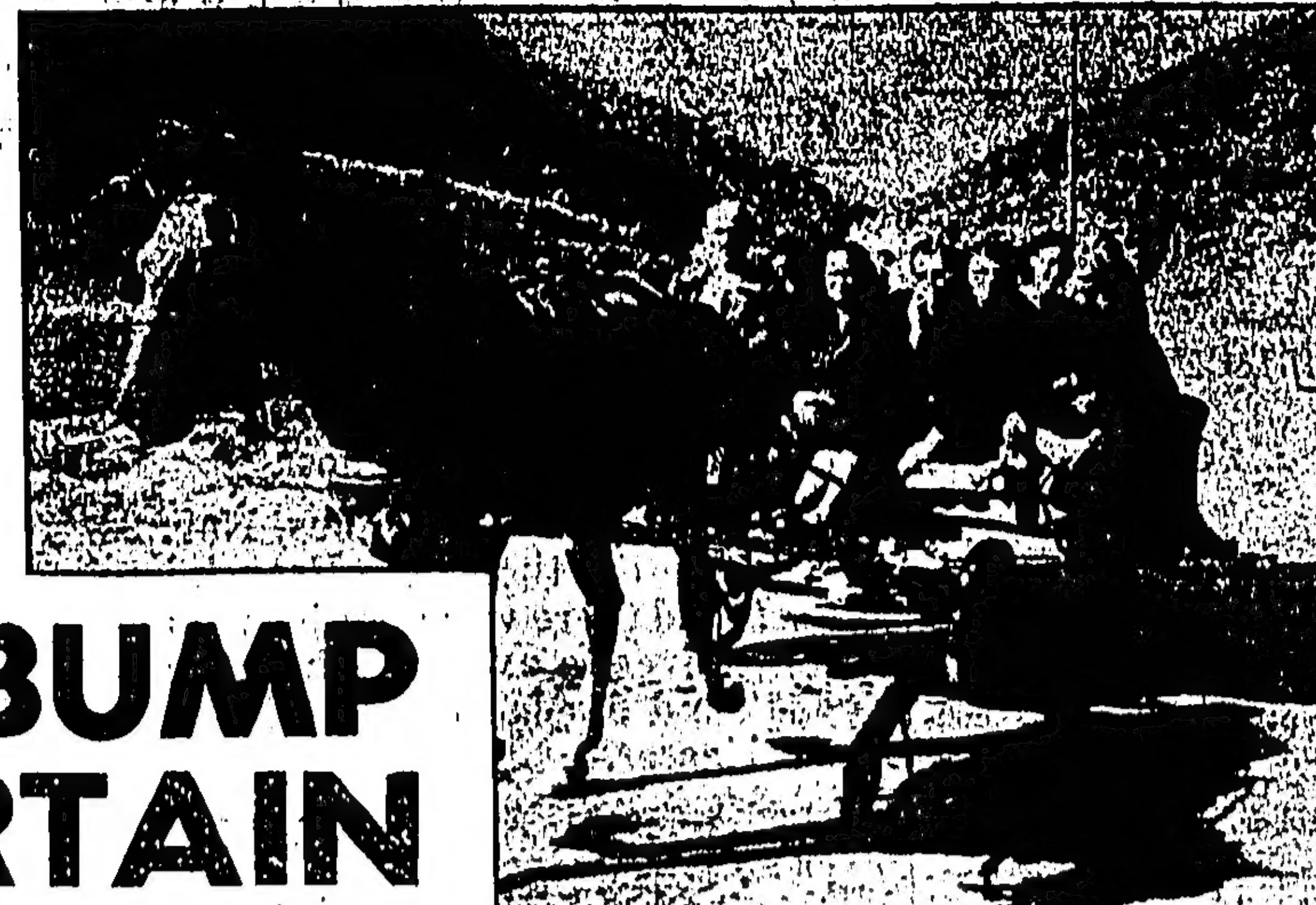
Oh the contrary, they lend beauty to it by their bearing and simple way of life.

I reflected: "How different I am to them in speech, manner, and thought."

Yet God created us, them and me. I often wonder what for, but that is the mystery of life which each one of us, in his own way, has to solve.

I took dozens of photographs, encouraged by the co-operation I got from the country people. I had one setback, however.

I passed a small wagon drawn by two good-looking horses going at a spanking trot. They looked so splendid that I stopped and took them.



The horse still holds his own in the Yugoslav countryside, as here on the Belgrade-Nish road. Everywhere people are kindly... as these.

I SET OUT ALONE... AND BUMP UP AGAINST THE IRON CURTAIN

THIS is Teheran. Europe is far behind. Now I am deep in Asia and soon I move on towards Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and the East.

Yet, as I subconsciously expected all along, things have not gone according to schedule. I have bumped against the Iron Curtain but failed to get through.

I have had to scrap all my plans for the Arab countries because of the Middle East crisis.

I have swerved over quite a few punctures. I've worried over the dust in my Land-Rover's engine.

I've had a lot of fun. And I've felt terribly lonely.

I've dined at the most luxurious hotel in Asia Minor. I've also eaten alongside a gentleman who insisted on taking large bites out of his glass and meat cutlery and swallowing them with apparent enjoyment.

All this, I suppose, is part of driving alone round the world. But the fact is, of course, that I have been learning. There has, indeed, been lots to learn.

Driving alone hundreds of miles day after day over strange country, much of a rough, can be exhausting.

Then I must keep a log. There are still and movie cameras to be worked. Car checks. Food. Tip before dawn. Finding a bed for the night. Visa worries. And so on and so forth.

I have been resting a few days in Teheran from the journey and from a sharp attack of flu.

But even that has been fun.

I spent a delightful afternoon looking at the Shah of Persia's horses. I particularly liked a fine Arab stallion called Ekbar.

Seven Cases

THERE were stallions, too, from Pakistan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, and other neighbouring States.

I also saw the Shah's lion, a gift from the Emperor of Ethiopia. It nuzzled up to the railing, and when it was pinched in the ribs it turned round and roared about as angrily as the MGM tumbler.

It's been a pleasant rest. Soon I'll be off on the road to Pakistan, then to Afghanistan, and down the Khyber Pass to India.

But first let's go back to the beginning. I remember that back in Brussels I was horrified to see how much stuff I had to take with me.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS PLEASURE IN PRESENTING TODAY THE PERSONAL ADVENTURE STORY OF THE YEAR — GROUP CAPTAIN PETER TOWNSEND'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS SOLO CAR TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. THIS FIRST REPORT IS SENT FROM TEHERAN, WHERE HE ARRIVED EARLIER THAN ANTICIPATED BECAUSE THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS FORCED HIM TO ABANDON PLANS TO VISIT SOME OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES.

Apart from the suitcases, I had a medicine chest, and spare parts which seemed to weigh a ton.

On top of all this I bundled in a sleeping-bag, a camp bed, cameras, and an assortment of other things including a pair of gumboots.

They irritated me incessantly by refusing to stay in their proper place and falling out every time I opened the door.

On Sunday evening, October 21, the day I always intended to leave, I drove through Brussels and set out on the road which leads over the Ardennes to Luxembourg.

It was a road I have travelled many times before.

I shook hands one by one with the frontier officials. I came at length to Greco.

I said: "English-Greek not good; you-me good."

The Yugoslavs roared with laughter, and Greco nearly shook my hand off.

I gave a lift to a Yugoslav Customs officer as far as Maribor, 15 kilometres away.

It was here that the fog, which had shrouded much of my journey across Germany and Austria, ended at last, and I emerged into delicious sunshine which was to last all the way to Istanbul.

Although hundreds of miles lay between me and Belgrade, where I meant to spend the night, I gave in completely to the temptation to photograph the Yugoslav country people.

Delightful

THEY really are the most delightful people imaginable. They are very simple and very poor. But what is wrong with that?

There is a great richness in their hearts which can only be measured by their warm friendliness.

I never felt more moved than I was that day by the poverty and the simple kindness of those people.

I don't suppose they know or care much about the standard of living with which we seem so concerned.

It seemed to me that their standard of living was far less material than spiritual and, judged by that standard, very high.

In comparison with Austria, the colour of the Yugoslav countryside seemed more sombre in tone, matching the darker countenance of the people.

I saw two country girls with their hair dyed a garish blonde. Their appearance compared grotesquely with the natural features of their compatriots.

The Yugoslavs' smiles come more slowly, but no less readily. Everyone smiles, everyone waves. They adore being photographed.

Once I stopped to photograph two children, and a score more came running down the road to join in. They were simply enchanting. I felt very happy.

The road wound through delicious villages. The Yugoslavs have done nothing to mark the loveliness of their countryside.

In the wagon were two soldiers. One, I think, was teaching the other to drive, for he suddenly took the reins and drew in the horses.

He was evidently far from pleased. He looked at the number plate of my car and made a note of it.

I looked appraisingly at his horses, but I failed to melt his swollen glare.

I must remember not to photograph military objectives in future.

At Zagreb I found traffic stopped at a crossroads. I beckoned to a policeman. He spoke a few words of English and I gathered that the President of Rumania was about to pass.

Two minutes later a cortege swept by and we were waved on. A lorry, two cars, and my Land-Rover now brought up the rear of the procession.

Suddenly I heard my name called. Two girls were waving from the pavement and I found it difficult not to smile back at this unexpected recognition at the wrong end of the procession.

When I was still 150 miles from Belgrade the car engine grumbled at me.

It seemed as if one of the jets was blocked, but by pump-

ing the throttle I managed to get it over the flat spot.

In Belgrade the next morning I discovered that the works manager of the Land-Rover agents, a tall Yugoslav, had been on a course at the Rover works last July when I was there.

We greeted each other warmly. Everything was fixed within minutes.

Soon I was on the road to Nish and the Bulgarian frontier. The road climbed up and wound through gentle hill country, green and brown and washed in yellow sunlight, towards Kragujevac.

All day I saw no more than half a dozen cars, but occasionally there were buses and lorries to pass.

There was a lot of traffic on the road such as bullock carts and carts drawn by horses. In

From Nish to the Bulgarian frontier at Dimitrovgrad is about 60 miles. The road led into the mountains and was quite deserted, save for a few bullock carts wending their way home.

Here and there old shepherds were seated by the roadside watching their flocks.

Dusk was near, and the whole scene was glowing with marvellous colour.

The purple mountains traced a soft outline against the luminous sky of pink and gold and blue.

When darkness came I was driving along happily towards Piro and Dimitrovgrad, rum-

People seem to regard you with some esteem if you have been behind the Iron Curtain.

I regret to say that I do not qualify for any such respect. I spent only one fruitless hour behind that iron gate.

I was put to some pains to instruct the Customs officers how to enter my particulars on the requisite form.

A lithe and elderly officer was, in turn, put to further trouble to instruct his subordinate.

He was a dirty looking fellow and he spoke brusquely in terms which were practically incomprehensible to me. At the end of it I gathered that my visa was not in order.

I was irritated and confused. What I didn't know that night was that Hungary was in revolt at that very moment.

The Visa

I HAD stated clearly in my application to the Bulgarian Legation in Brussels that I would like a visa for three months starting on October 1.

The visa had been readily granted, but the details upon it were inscribed in Cyrillic characters which I could not decipher.

I was now being told that the visa had expired on October 13, a week before I set out on my journey.

However, the high-pitched voice at the other end of the line would telephone Sofia and we should hear in a few minutes.

The telephone rang again. The police officer listened and put down the receiver.

He regarded me not without sympathy. He opened his arms with the flat hands towards me and his neck sank into the shrugged shoulders.

It's a gesture which leaves one in no doubt that there is, as the French say, rien a faire.

I felt some chagrin, but did my best to conceal it. It was clearly no use arguing when one's means of doing so were limited to five German words.

Morocco, I did not much like the manner of the baky old fellow, who was evidently the chief.

I picked up my papers, said goodnight, and walked out. Two young soldiers reopened the iron gate, and bade me a friendly goodnight.

I was back again in Yugoslavia.

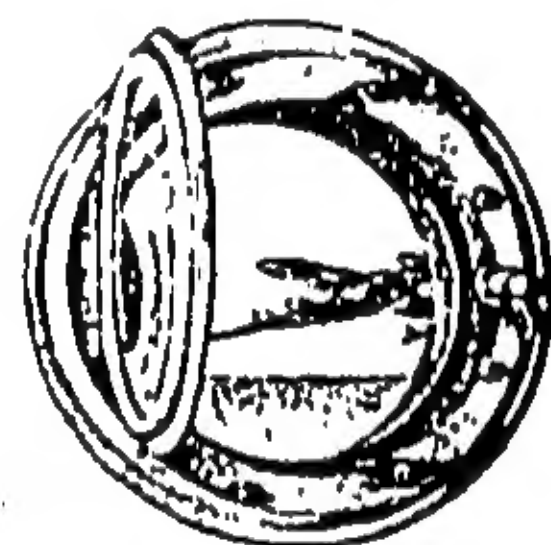
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And Into Asia

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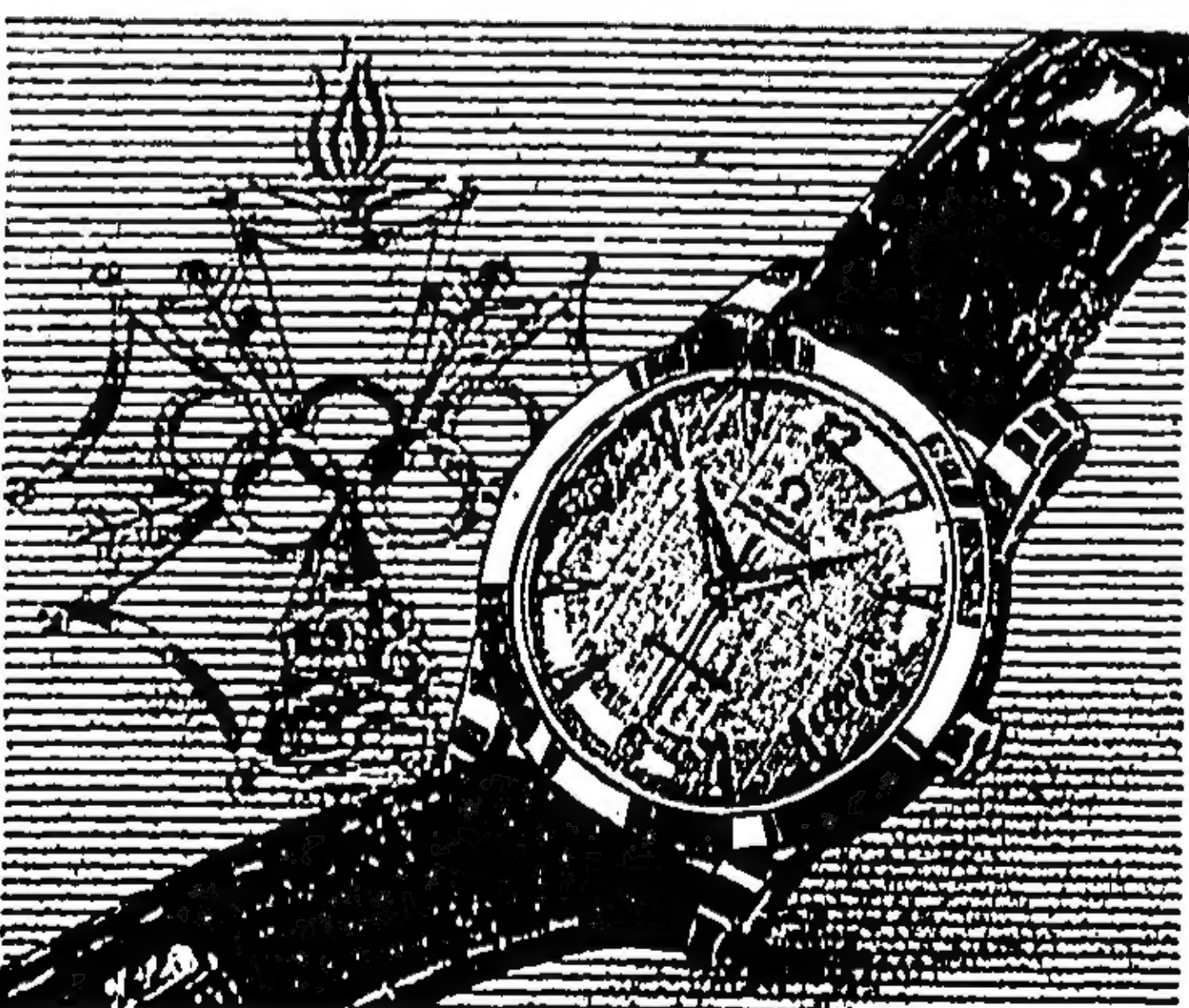


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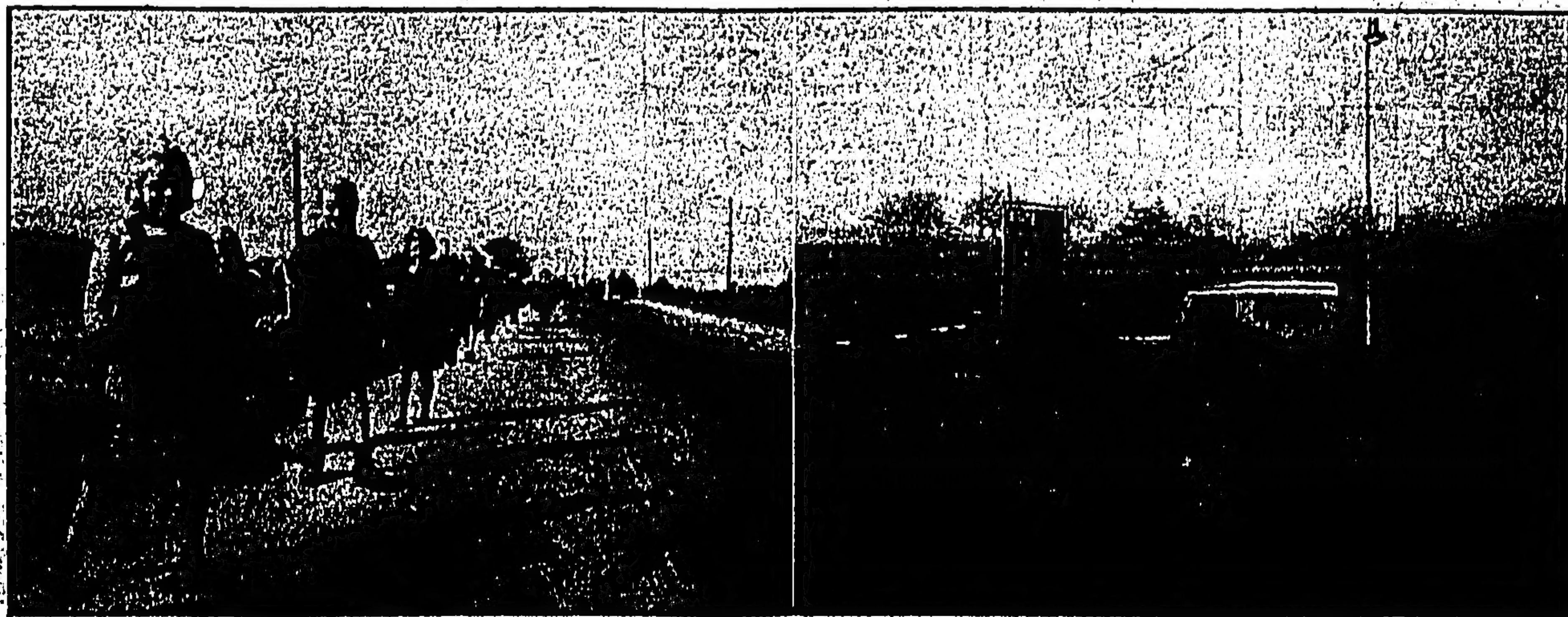
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North of Belgrade schoolchildren run up to Peter Townsend's Land-Rover to make sure of being in the picture. Right: The Austrian-Yugoslav frontier post. Waiting for the barrier to be lifted. This is where he met "Greco".



THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES BRITISH GIRLS DISAPPOINT IN THE LONG JUMP

Japanese Leads Qualifiers Into Final Round Of The Hop, Step And Jump

Britain's two world-ranking feminine long jumpers, Sheila Hoskin and Thekla Hopkins, both failed to qualify for the final of this event at the XVth Olympic Games at Melbourne this morning.

Japan's Teruji Kogake led the qualifiers into the final round of the Hop, Step and Jump event with a distance of 51 feet 3 inches, ahead of the European record-holder, Russia's Leonid Shecherbakov, who cleared 51 feet 1½ inches, and the Brazilian world record-holder, Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, who was content with 49 feet 6½ inches.

Sheila Hoskin, the British record-holder in the women's long jump, who has cleared more than 20 feet, had no excuses for her failure. "I am only sorry for all those who were so many metres," she said. "I was a little scared before the first jump and I twisted my left knee when my spikes caught in the sand."

She landed awkwardly in the pit. "I was a good jumper," she said. "I have no complaints but I wish I had a little more of my own jump. I was a little scared before the first jump and I twisted my left knee when my spikes caught in the sand."

Here is a round-up of the morning's results at the Games:

ATHLETICS

Long Jump. Final. Kogake, Japan, 51 feet 3 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 51 feet 1½ inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 49 feet 6½ inches; Hopkins, Britain, 48 feet 11 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 47 feet 10 inches.

High Jump. Final. Kogake, Japan, 5 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 5 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 5 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 5 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 5 feet 3 inches.

Shot Put. Final. Kogake, Japan, 40 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 40 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 40 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 40 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 40 feet 3 inches.

Discus. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Javelin. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Weightlifting. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Boxing. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Baseball. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Softball. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Baseball. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Softball. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

Baseball. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

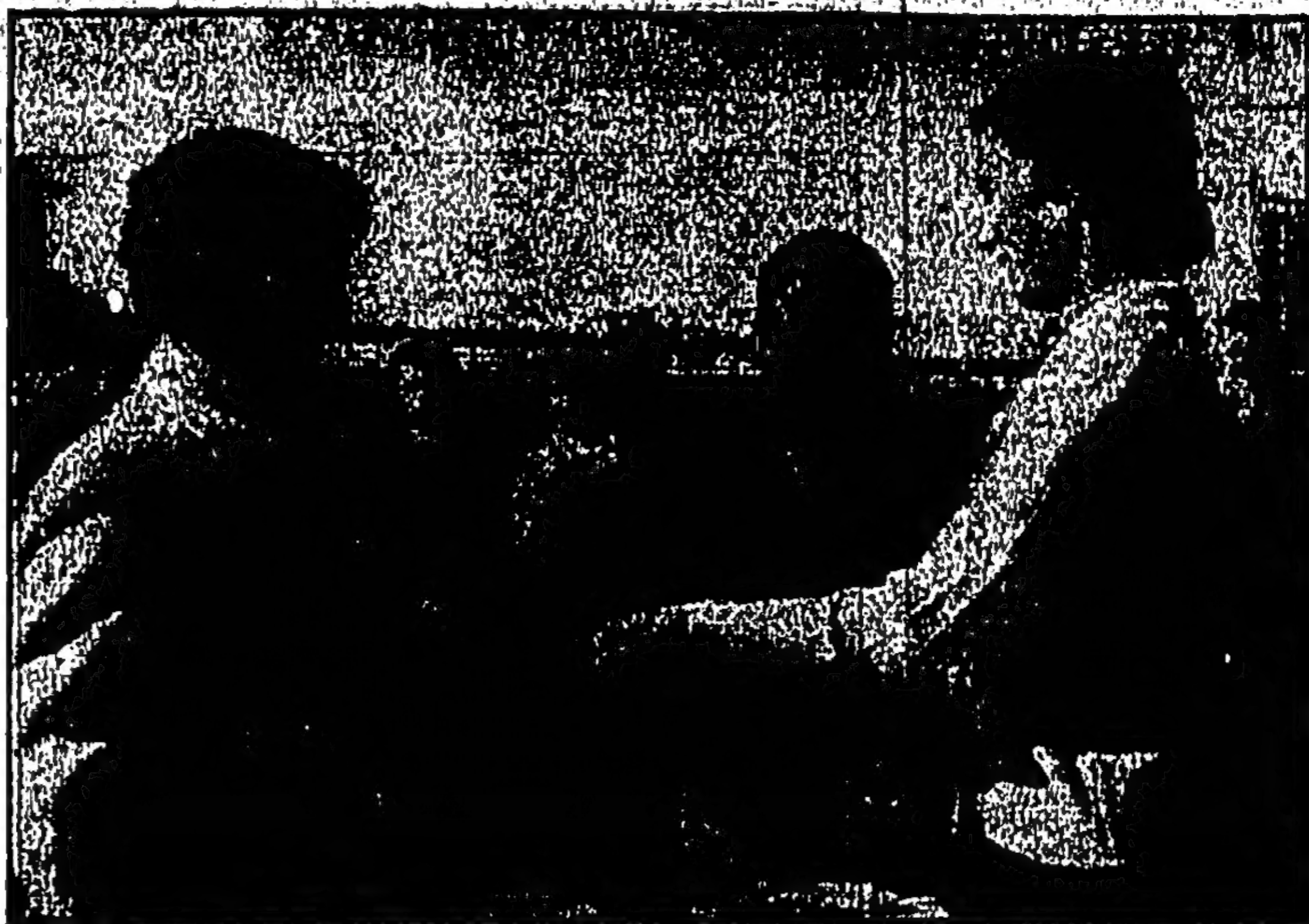
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Baseball. Final. Kogake, Japan, 110 feet 10 inches; Shecherbakov, Russia, 110 feet 8 inches; Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 110 feet 6 inches; Hopkins, Britain, 110 feet 4 inches; Hoskin, Britain, 110 feet 3 inches.

ONE OF THREE TRIPS



Better known in the local sports world as the centre-forward of King George V School's hockey team, Elizabeth ("Libby") Shekury is also an all-round athlete. At the HKAAA Novices' Championships at Caroline Hill Stadium on Sunday she won two events and a second place. Here she is one of three trips up to receive a medal from Mrs P. V. Gray. In centre is Mr Simon Wong, Hon. Secretary of the HKAAA.

Though up to last Sunday still technically a novice in all athletic events, Miss Shekury is the unofficial Colony Pentathlon Champion. She won the Open Ladies' Pentathlon Championship organised by the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club earlier this year.—China Mail Photo.

A Soccer Player's Life Is Somewhat Like A Gypsy Existence

Says DON REVIE

At the age of 28 most chaps are settled in a job for life, with their roots firmly down in some part of the country. Yet here am I at the ripe old soccer age of 28 moving my home for the third time in 12 years another 300 miles away.

For it is a fact that a soccer player's life is somewhat like a gypsy existence. Many hours of his life are spent aboard trains—and there are few footballers who stay with the one club.

In my case, many well-meaning folk have told me I was a chump to leave Manchester City, especially after our Cup Final win last May. Well, I am not going to resurrect all the purely personal reasons for my move. Shall I just say that when I signed for Sunderland before the Chelsea game the other week it was like lifting a 50 lb weight off my mind.

I don't deny, you know, leaving a football club. After all, you have friends, and it is hard on the wives of footballers for they have to make new friends, too.

And if there are children there is the tricky job of getting them into a new school without hindrance to their education. All these things weigh with the thinking player when he makes a move to a new club.

I was perhaps unlucky in that I had to wait over a year before I got my transfer. Yes, I know some of the wise ones have said that "Don Revie didn't get on with the rest of the lads"—and that this was one of the big reasons why I decided to leave Manchester City.

That's nonsense. I know when City were making their great run to the Cup Final last season many people also said the other boys wouldn't play at I was picked. Amazing, isn't it, how these stories get around about a player. And if he is wise it is better to ignore these rumours.

Yet, strange though it may seem, I was really sorry to leave my many buddies at Maine Road.

I can now let you into a secret. When City won the Cup last season I played in only two rounds so that I obviously couldn't join in the Cup Final money pool, television fees, etc.

HAPPY MEMORIES
I still say I was lucky to play in the Final and win a Cup medal. But after that game, the players at Maine Road had a whip round, and bought me a set of John-Panton golf clubs. So whenever I go out for a round of golf—and that's one of my favourite recreations—it will bring back many happy memories.

BASKETBALL
Nationalist China's Olympic basketball team won its second victory today when it defeated Singapore 67-64 in the semi-final series.

The Chinese led 28 to 23 at half time. The three-point difference in the score represented the lowest winning margin recorded thus far in the Melbourne Games basketball series.—United Press.

memories of Roy Paul, Roy Clarke, Bert Treutmann, Ken Barnes, Dave Ewing, Roy Little, Bobby Johnstone and the rest of the Manchester City team.

Whatever the differences which eventually persuaded me to leave the club, I can only say I have never met a grander bunch of lads than my club mates at Maine Road.

I should also like to thank the City supporters. I gave me a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach when I heard that so many of them would like me to stay at Maine Road. Well, I made my decision to go to Sunderland. It was not an easy one to make, and no one is happier than I that it is all over. I sincerely hope there will be no more Don Revie transfer stories.

So now I am a Sunderland player. This is the club some-one dubbed the Bank of England team. I saw them play recently—and despite what some critics say, they have produced two local players: who will, I'm sure, make big names; Stan Anderson at wing half is already half way there. He has played representative games for England and now he awaits the full cap which will surely come day be his.

Then there is 17-year-old Jack Malby, who was plucked into the First Division football while still a schoolboy. Should youngsters be tossed into the big time like this? Frankly, I don't see why not. If a lad is strong enough, then the earlier he gets experience the better it should be for him.

For proof of this look at the cases of Duncan Edwards and John Charles.

HIS FIRST GAME
And as one might have expected the older Sunderland players like Ray Daniel, George Alcock and Leo Shackleton did all they could to encourage young Malby in his first game.

I see some people have drawn attention to the fact that Sunderland have spent some £300,000 for players since the end of World War II.

They go to Germany with a 3-2 lead—and one goal is not a great deal in hand against this German outfit who are one of the best continental teams I have ever seen.

But you cannot write off these magnificent young players from Old Trafford.

Although so young, they are also experienced, and they are never so dangerous as when the odds are against them.

It is always dangerous to prophesy about football, but I would expect the Germans to come out of the game with a win and wipe out that goal deficit. If they can grab a goal in the first 30 minutes, then you can bet your best pair of football boots to a Cup Final ticket that they will play as men inspired.

I think those opening 30 minutes will be the key to the game. If they can hold the Germans at bay, then I fancy them to go through into the next round.

Racing Critics Are Again Engaged In The Seasonal Occupation Of Chance

By Claude Richardson

London, Nov. 26.

How are the mighty fallen! This time last year the leading English two-year-olds of 1955 were being discussed as potential classic winners of 1956; in most cases their reputations now lie shattered and degraded in a manner which no one then visualised as possible.

Star of India, the filly who headed the two-year-old Free Handicap with 9 at 7 lb, ran only once last season, making no show. There were seven English colts among the top twelve—two spots went to France and two to Ireland—and of these only Gilles de Retz did anything of real note.

He pulled one of the classics, the 2,000 Guineas, out of the three for England, but he never showed this form again after going lame in his next race, the Derby trial Stakes at Lingfield Park.

The six others—Edmund, Final Court, Rustan, Idle Rocks, Railstation and Graffiti—could muster only two victories among them. Rustan took the Midland Breeders' Foal Stakes at Birmingham, scraping home by a head for the £1,450 prize, and Edmund won a back-end race worth £278. He, too, was saved by a head from having a fruitless season.

Idle Rocks, who never seemed in the humour for racing, has now been put to hurdling. He could not gain a place in the first three on his debut over the obstacles.

RACING CRITICS

Racing critics are again engaged in the seasonal occupation of chance of the English crop in next year's classics. At least one conclusion generally comes to— that Mr Stavros Niarchos' Pipe of Peace, trained by Sir Gordon Richards is one of the best home prospects for the Derby—carries a note of warning in itself.

Pipe of Peace, a studiously bred colt by Supreme Court out of an Owen Tudor mare, won the Middle Park Stakes, one of the leading two-year-old tests, but he had only a neck to spare over the French challenger Wayne II—and Wayne is not considered to be nearly as good as some of his brother French contemporaries.

It seems a sign of the times that the juveniles likely to take the two top spots, in the two-year-old three handicaps, are by French sires—Mr Keith Mosson's Samble, a daughter of Amour Drole, and Mrs Edwin Foster's Eudemon, a son of Pardal.

The place of honour seems certain to go to Samble, winner of the Imperial Produce Stakes, and the Cheveley Park Stakes, and of £10,584 in prize money, in an unbeaten tour of duty of three races.

STAYING POWER

That a filly should turn out the best of the juveniles is never an encouraging sign for the prospects in the colts' classes of the succeeding year, but Eudemon looks an excellent proposition. In an arduous programme of seven races this year he won six times, including the Gimcrack Stakes among his victories, and courage and staying power were among his obvious characteristics.

Loss, your Capital. Essey saddled the winner of the 1,000 Guineas, Honeylight, and the second in the 2,000 Guineas, Chantelero. Neither was rated in the topmost flight on two-year-old form. With a really good juvenile in Eudemon, he may do still better in 1957.

But as a real pointer to English prospects in the classics of next year the getting of Wayne II in the French Free Handicap, will be eagerly awaited. Unless he is given a position near the top it will bode

MOORE MEETS PATTERSON ON NOVEMBER 30

Chicago, Nov. 26.
Archie Moore and Floyd Patterson will meet on Friday night at the Chicago Stadium in their age-versus-youth fight for the vacant world heavyweight crown.

Their 16-rounder is expected to attract more than 10,000 fans.

Moore, who admits to 30 years, is favoured at 17 to 10 over 21-year-old Patterson, because of his skill and punch and because of lingering doubts about Floyd's once-fractured right hand.

Each fighter will receive 30 per cent of the net proceeds from the expected \$400,000 and \$500,000 gate, and will be offered to movie money.—United Press.

TURPIN WINS

Los Angeles, Nov. 26.
Randolph Turpin, of Los Angeles, won the 1956 American Heavyweight title here tonight by knocking out Mike McKittrick, 155 lb, in the 11th round.

The referee stopped the fight at 1:15 a.m. after the 11th round. Turpin, 34, was the victor by a knockout.

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Hongkong FA Soccer Fixtures For Dec. 1-2

The following Hongkong FA League matches have been arranged for the week ending Dec. 1 and 2:

DECEMBER 1

1st Div: Eastern v. Kwong Wah, Caroline Hill 3.30 p.m. Ref. J. D. Jones. Lines: A. H. R. Tucker, Li Ping-pui, KMB v. Police, Boundary St. 3.30 p.m. Ref. R. P. Browning. Lines: E. G. Dawson, F. A. Barretto.

2nd Div: Jardine v. Solicitors, Caroline Hill 2 p.m. Ref. Lai Shing-wing. Lines: Cheung Yung-shing, Digby Lee, CMB v. Prisons, H. V. 2.15 p.m. Ref. A. Jones. Lines: Y. K. Chow, Chan Ping-tak, Dockyard v. REME, H. V. 2.15 p.m. Ref. Tsang King-chung. Lines: S. Y. Kwok, Chan Shiu-chuen, B. & S. v. R. A. F. Sal Wan, H. V. 3.45 p.m. Ref. H. L. Lines. V. Boundary St. 2 p.m. Ref. P. Manson. Lines: F. W. Bates, R. F. Prattell.

3rd Div: Hollandia v. Kin. Godown, H. V. 2.15 p.m. Ref. Luk Tak-sun. Lines: Tsang Nal-bun, J. J. Murphy v. Gymnasium, Redifusion, H. V. 3.45 p.m. Ref. Mak Hin-sang. Lines: J. E. Punter, Tso Hon-kit.

DECEMBER 2

1st Div: Kitchener v. R.A.F. Club 3.30 p.m. Ref. R. Gray. Lines: Mak Yung-fai, R. H. Lane, South China v. Sing Tao, Caroline Hill 3.30 p.m. Ref. R. Webb. Lines: F. J. Kirkham, A. James, Club v. Navy, Navy 3.30 p.m. Ref. L. Chang. Lines: A. Cameron, S. K. Kwok, C.A.A. v. Army, Boundary St. 3.30 p.m. Ref. S. F. Bradley. Lines: S. U. Woo, Liu King-ki.

2nd Div: Tung Wah v. Tai-koo, Club 2 p.m. Ref. Li Ping-pui. Lines: D. P. Lai, Lee Tuk-kei, Tramways v. Gymnasium, Caroline Hill 2 p.m. Ref. Wong King-chung. Lines: W. Sanders, E. G. S. Lay.

3rd Div: C. & W. v. S. & S. Tamar, Navy 2 p.m. Ref. A. McIntosh. Lines: Wong Wah-kay, Wong Yik-chun, Watson v. C. M. B. H. V. 2.15 p.m. Ref. Y. C. Mak. Lines: Yau Wah-wing, Yu Long-kin, Caroline Hill v. RIL, H. V. 2.15 p.m. Ref. Ng Chun-wing. Lines: E. A. Reeder, City Wing-chung, Alcock v. Merchants, H. V. 3.45 p.m. Ref. Ng Yut-wai. Lines: C. C. Cheung, Hui Sik-wing, H. V. 3.45 p.m. Ref. H. N. Tan. Lines: George Jor, Lau Kin-ming.

KCC BOWLS

The Kowloon Cricket Club are holding their Winter Mixed Bowls competition on Sunday, December 3, at 2.30 p.m. Members are invited to watch the match. The competition is open to all members of the Club. The prize is a silver bowl.

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THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appley



FOR SOURCING GOOD HEALTH



I Don't Like Playing Ten-Man Teams

Says STANLEY MATTHEWS

This "no substitutes" farce must be stopped at once. Substitutes must be allowed in all future internationals between home countries, just as they are when we play foreign teams.

I have always been in favour of the "twelfth man" for all big games. My opinion hardened as I played against these gallant Welshmen at Wembley.

Famous Sports Stars I Have Met

TOM WHITTAKER
By Archie Quick

Thirty-one years ago, in 1925, I met Tom Whittaker, a famous sports star, at a benefit match at Fratton Park for the widow of a Pompey player who had died suddenly. I was an enthusiastic insider, right for the home team, and opposing was a reserve left-half who I got to know better at the match, which followed the match. That was how I first met Tom Whittaker. Strangely enough, although we did not know it at the time, it was to be Tom's last game for Arsenal, and my last for Pompey. We chatted at dinner about Tom's forthcoming trip to Australia with the Football Association party, and he was particularly excited about the tour. It was the only time I ever saw Mr. Whittaker excited. In Australia he was fated to break a leg and that ended his playing career. I finished my apprenticeship at Portsmouth and moved to other jobs, and we have not met since. During that 1925 game I learned to respect Tom for his scrupulously clean tackling and good ball distribution. My respect for his modest but very efficient man never lessened, and the whole British football world sustained a shock over his death on October 24 at the age of 58.

THAT BROKEN LEG

That broken leg changed Whittaker's life. Instead of being out as so many second class footballers do, he remained on the Arsenal staff, and became the finest Soccer Therapist in the world. Everyone went to him—clowns, England's lawn tennis David Cup team, Ryder Cup golfers, county cricketers.

His service to Arsenal, however, was not ended as the club's trainer. He was appointed to follow George Allison as manager in 1947 and so took over the office chair vacated years before by his old boss, the late Herbert Chapman. For 37 years, Tom was Arsenal's faithful servant as player, assistant trainer, and manager. Tom as a healer of injuries, as a father-confessor to young professionals parted from their homes, as head of Highbury in fair days, and, lately, football on tour with England all over Europe and in South America with his club side or as genial host round the convivial board—in all these capacities Tom was never found wanting. Arsenal, in particular, and football in general, have lost a bulwark.

He became a squadron leader during the War, and was awarded the MBE, but even in those dark days I wager his thoughts were never far from his beloved Highbury Stadium.

IN GOOD VOICE

Robert Johnstone, West Ham United's 20-year-old Scottish right-half, is in the Army and made his League debut against Doncaster. But Bob is only earning money by football so that he can embark on an operatic career.

Although we all enjoyed the game, we felt that the real bite went out of it when goalkeeper Jack Kelsey was carried off.

I think the International Board will change the rule when next they meet.

I know some people would like to see substitutes in all games—Cup and League—and they may have a case on the score of fair play.

I feel, however, that the intense competition in these games, and the risk of abuse, would need severe and intricate legislation.

CHAMPIONSHIP LABEL

But not in the big exhibition games and that is what these home internationals really are, despite the championship label.

They are soccer's showpieces and nothing should be allowed that would rob them of their glamour and interest. They are occasions when the stars of football are on show and you fans have the right to expect a full portion of football spectacle.

They pay good money and deserve more than the sight of ten men, however courageously they fight, trying to overcome the odds of being a man short.

The loss of a player often upsets the rhythm and teamwork of the other side as well. The whole game is thrown out of joint.

It is natural once a goalkeeper goes off injured for his team to pull all players back into defence. You cannot blame them. It is their only chance to save the game.

But the other team finds the situation getting out of hand. The goal becomes blocked with bodies. Shots that would normally score crash into the mass of men crowding the goal area.

That may be exciting enough, but it robs the game of its poetry and your real football lover has no taste for the one-sided game.

(Copyright)

Civil Aid Services

No. 33 Orders by the Hon. C.E. Terry, OBE, Commissioner, Civil Aid Services of November 23, 1956.

Payment of Bounties.—(a) Pay bounty for the payment of bounties to be held as stated below. Payments will not be made unless C.A.S. Identity Cards are produced. (b) A Senior Officer of the Zone, Unit or Sub-Unit on parade must be in attendance to identify members of Unit or Sub-Unit Controllers and Zone Wardens as invited by C.A.S. Circular Memo No. 3 of February 9, 1955. (c) Personnel of the under-mentioned units will report by C.A.S. Headquarters between 1730 hours and 1900 hours on the dates stated: 21.11.56 (Monday): Central, Shau-kiwan, Bay View, Stanley. 27.11.56 (Tuesday): Western, Upper Levels. 28.11.56 (Thursday): Rescue, Deepwell (Area 1, 2 & 3 Headquarters). 30.11.56 (Friday): Eastern, Aberdeen.

(d) Personnel of the under-mentioned units will report to the C.A.S. Headquarters at the Kowloon Training Centre between 1800 hours and 1900 hours on the dates stated: 3.12.56 (Monday): Shau-kiwan, Hung Hom, Kowloon City. 4.12.56 (Tuesday): Mong Kok, Yau-mat, Tsimshatsui, Deepwell (Area 4). Drafts for C.A.S. Orders—C.A.S. Orders are normally published on Friday of each week. Drafts of orders for publication must be submitted to the Staff Officer by 1200 hours on Wednesday. Drafts received after this time will be held over to the following week. D. R. W. ALEXANDER, Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Services.

BACK FROM SICILY



Crack British show-jumper Pat Smythe snapped at London Airport when she returned to England after winning three silver cups at horse shows in Sicily.—Express Photo.

IT WILL COST £200,000 TO STAGE EMPIRE GAMES

Cardiff, Wales.

Estimated cost of the 1958 Empire Games, to be held here in Cardiff, has risen from £150,000 to £200,000, the organisers have been told.

Though the Games are sure of £140,000 income—from film and television rights, ticket sales and other sources—another £60,000 to £90,000 is wanted.

This will have to come from donations, said the Finance Committee Chairman, Mr. D. W. Vaughan.

To get it a vigorous and wide appeal will be launched in April or May.

WHY THE RISE?

Explaining the £50,000 rise in the costs, he said: "Transforming a sector of S. Athan RAF Station into the Empire Games Village will cost as much as £25,000, and £27,000 may be needed to equip Cardiff Arms Park as a modern athletics stadium."

Colonel Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, Chairman of the Organising Committee, said that the gap could be filled.

Wales and her citizens and friends will fill it. "To raise the money we shall need the goodwill and generous support of public authorities throughout Wales, of industrial and business organisations, of sporting, social and welfare organisations, and the support of every citizen and sports-lover in the Principality."

Sir Godfrey said that progress with the general arrangements in the past year had been steady, sound and encouraging.

Already one thousand beds had been secured for visitors in hotels and boarding houses. Educational authorities had arranged to allow the use of practically all their hostels, amounting to another 1,000 beds, and other accommodation would be provided in private homes.

Sports Diary

TODAY

Badminton: Junior Mixed Doubles: LRC v CCC, Green v YWCA, YWCA v KCC, IRC v Kin Tong, CCC v YWCA. Athletics: St. Paul's Co-Education College Athletics at Caroline Hill and Presentation, 9 a.m. Golf: Fanning: Mitchell Plate Qualifying Round. Meeting: HK Chinese Football Association Meeting at Sports Rd. 7 p.m.

TOMORROW

Basketball: Harlem Globetrotters at Hongkong Football Club Stadium. Badminton: Men's "A" Division: CCC v Recreation, "C" Division: Doubles: St. Stephen's v Police Reserve, Tai Hong v Tai Shek, IHC v Chung Cheung. Soccer: Combined Chinese v Singapore at IHC Stadium, 3.30 p.m.

A HOBBY'S A HOBBY

KATHARINE HEPBURN BLOSSOMS FORTH AS A RELATIVE EXTROVERT

By RON BURTON

Hollywood.

Katharine Hepburn has completed her role in a new film and left for the East, but her memory is still vivid in the minds of quite a few of her co-workers.

Miss Hepburn, who is known for inaccessibility, suddenly blossomed forth as a relative extrovert because of her interest in painting and her contagious enthusiasm for it.

The actress came here to star in Paramount's "The Rainmaker." The set was usually closed when she was at work, so few persons knew what she was doing.

Now it turns out she spent every spare moment of the two months she was here for the film in sketching and painting. When she was not working during the week-ends she was at nearby Palos Verdes painting eagerly on landscapes.

Of the scenery she preferred was near the home of Ethel Barrymore, whom she visited frequently.

EVERYBODY PAINTED

Her memory lingers simply because she gave some of her watercolours to members of the cast and crew. Some were amateur painters like herself, others were strictly dabblers and a few had never painted before.

The amateurs got absorbed in the activity. The dabblers all became re-interested. The never-before bunch suddenly found they had a new hobby. Cases in point are Grace Harris, a wardrobe woman, and first assistant director Buddy Coleman. They started from virtually nothing as far as previous experience went and emerged as better than average voices before shooting was over on "The Rainmaker."

Miss Hepburn and Jack Stone frequently compared their work. At the end of the film Stone gave Miss Hepburn an expensive book on painting. She gave him a complete set of paints.

This was particularly interesting to studio personnel, because Stone is Miss Hepburn's make-up man.

Walt Disney, one Hollywood matchmaker who is responsible for a happy marriage of motion pictures and television at his studio, is off on a new project—two-part TV film series on American history.

The series will deal primarily with the Boston Tea Party and the battles of Lexington and Concord. It will cost about \$1,000,000 and may be the most expensive film project in date of its type. It will be seen on the hour-long "Disneyland" show, the first about Dec. 19 and the second Jan. 16.

The developments in the American Revolution will be seen in the film through the eyes of a youngster named Johnny Tremaine, for whom the two productions are named. The star of "Johnny Tremaine" is Hal Stahlmaster, a 10-year-old Denny find whose late father was a judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska before he came to Hollywood to practise law.

Johnny Tremaine is a scintillating character, but the film's producers say there were many such youths associated with the Revolution. The events are

historically correct, according to the studio. Several top historians made sure of the facts and events in the series.

LEARNING HISTORY

Young Stahlmaster considers himself a lucky boy to have won the part.

"Nothing like this ever happened to me before," he said. Before being signed for this part, Stahlmaster, a modest, soft-spoken teenager, had little performing experience. However, on the basis of his acting ability and his track competence, he portrayed the young Rev. Robert Richards, the vaulting preacher who became an Olympic athlete.

The young actor was born here several years after his parents arrived in Los Angeles from Omaha. His father died five years ago, and he has been living with his mother, Estelle, in Beverly Hills, where he is a junior in high school.

Handsome brown-eyed Hal thinks the two films, actually complete stories in themselves, will do more for him than give him just a salary and professional experience. "We're having American history this year in school," he said. "This sure is a painless way to learn it."

Mighty Spiffles, Lord Superior, Sir Lancelot, Atilla the Hun, Mighty Sparrow, Lord Melody and Cowboy Jones are calypso singers whom actor Jack Lemmon met in the Trinidad area.

Lemmon was intrigued by the calypso field when he went on location for "Fire Down Below," a Columbia release. Lemmon is a frustrated songwriter who has turned out about 100 songs and has a perfect record in that he has yet to have one published.

The actor has no plans to starve in the interests of this art. "I like to eat too well to give up acting," he said. "Every day I go a couple of rounds with a piano or I don't feel well."

"I used to play the piano in Trinidad during lunch hour. Boy, what a captive audience. If it wasn't my music, it was the heat. Either way the audience lost."

A SERIOUS ROLE

Lemmon said that from time to time the film crew and cast ran into calypso experts. He said they all paid attention to the native music-makers who had most of the visitors jumping 10 seconds after starting a tune although none of them had had any real education or formal knowledge of music.

"These guys really sent us," he said. "They're a breed apart and absolutely terrific. Their names are wonderful—Mighty Sparrow and Lord Superior and the rest of them. I remember Cowboy Jones. He used to do calypso songs about Texas although he'd never been off the island."

Lemmon said most of Jones' claim to Texas elements apparently stems from his possession of a 10 gallon hat he found somewhere. He wears it proudly and always, the actor said.

The picture gives Lemmon his first dramatic part. Previously he's played comedy roles, one of which resulted in an Academy Award last year. The Boston-born, Harvard-educated actor appears in the film with Rita Hayworth and Robert Mitchum.

"I'm happy with the role—it's a change of pace," he said. "It's the kind of part I've been believing to get. And for once someone better not laugh when I sit down at the piano."

You know you've made the grade as a psychopathic serial.

Amazing New Discovery! restores your white hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR within 2 weeks.



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Shuron

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The Frame that Sets the Style

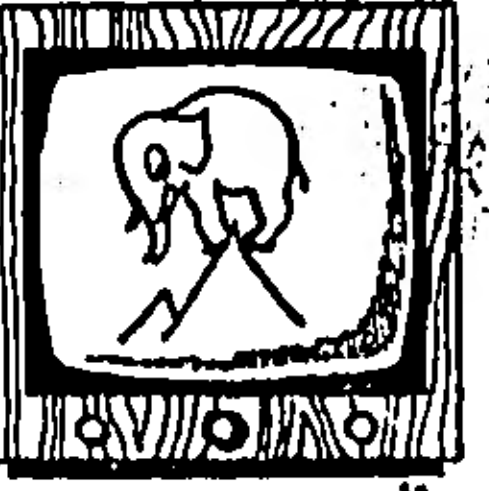
Never a Frame so popular as the Ronair... the pace-setter in men's frames. This smart and casual frame is a favorite with most men. Man of Distinction... or Man about Town, you're always well dressed when you wear the Ronair, an ideal general use frame—in several different "male" colors.

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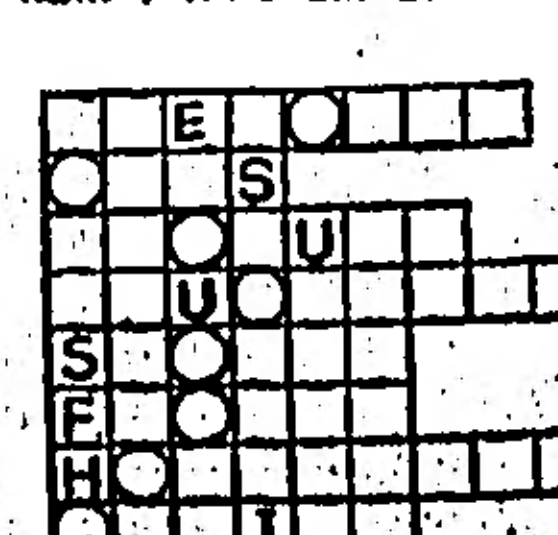
MEET

ABE SAPERSTEIN'S HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS (WORLD-RENOVED BASKETBALLERS) AT THE HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB on 28th, 29th and 30th, November. TICKETS AT \$10, \$5 and \$3.50. Now on sale at HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB, CHINA EMPORIUM AND E. C. FINCHER'S SPORTS SHOP, KOWLOON. Sponsored by HONG KONG SOYA BEAN PRODUCTS CO. LTD.



NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?



Solution on Page 9



Monthly Exercise—District K-1: All personnel of (1) District K-1 and (2) members who have been detailed to attend of Kowloon Control Centre are instructed to attend the monthly exercise "District K-1" which will be held on Sunday, November 25, 1956 commencing from 0900 hours. District K-1 personnel are required to report to Kowloon Fire Station at 0830 hours and Kowloon Control Centre members to Kowloon Control Centre at 0900 hours. Order of Dress: Fireman/Driver—Overall, Dungaree, leather belt, rubber top boots, steel helmet; Watchkeeper (female)—Summer uniform (khaki), leather belt, rubber top boots, steel helmet; S.O./W.K./L.O. & D.O.—Summer uniform (khaki), leather belt, black leather shoes, peaked cap; Note: Beret/peaked cap Not to be worn by those who are wearing helmets.

(Sgd.) Pater Cature, Deputy Supt., A.F.S.

Notice

Band Concert: The A.F.S. Band will give a public performance on Sunday, December 2, 1956 at the Victoria Park from 1.00 to 3.30 hours. All members, their families, relatives and/or friends are cordially invited to attend.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy.
Saturdays 30 cents.
Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$2.00
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materials, English pottery, Danish
plasterware, Dutch watercolor and
various attractive gifts. Unusual
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STAMP ALBUMS - "Collection
Builder" series. New stock now
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Holt's Wharf from 10 a.m.
on November 29, 1956, and consignees
are requested to have their repre-
sentatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, November 27, 1956

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For the SOUTH CHINA
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Bayer's Tonic



FUTURE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME IN SPAIN

By HENRY BUCKLEY

Madrid, Nov. 26.

General Francisco Franco's plans to prepare a way out from his dictatorship are beginning to take more precise shape.

The Generalissimo's desire to restore the monarchy in Spain was made clear in his Law of Succession of 1947, which was submitted to a national plebiscite and approved.

But the problem still remained as to how the wide powers held by General Franco, who is Head of the State, Head of the Government, Chief of the Armed Forces and presides over the only political group allowed, the Falange party, should be redistributed, when he dies or otherwise gives up office.

COMMISSION

In June last, General Franco named a special Commission of 37 members to draft two new constitutional laws providing for the breaking up of this concentration of powers which he holds and to lay down the lines of the political regime which would succeed his own personal dictatorship.

The members of this Commission, which was asked by the Generalissimo to study Spain's future political regime, for that was what it amounted to, included a churchman, Monsignor Leopoldo Elio Gurrut, veteran Bishop of Madrid; a high-ranking Army officer, General Miguel Rodriguez Murillo, captain-general of the first military region, a prominent Barcelona industrialist, Senor Miguel Mateu Pla; and two intellectual figures, Senor Pedro Lain Entralgo and Senor Antonio Tovar.

The Commission also included various prominent Falangists, ranging from Senor Jose Antonio Guin, the Labour Minister, who leads the left-wing of the party, to Senor Ramon Fernandez Cuesta, who leads the Conservative wing.

Now, the Commission has produced two drafts, which have not yet been discussed by the National Council of the Falange party, by the Government and by Parliament. Although drafts are in no way final, they do show the trend of thought on political issues in Spanish circles which accept the present regime.

Anyone looking for a bold new move towards democracy in Western character in these drafts will be disappointed. They do, however, indicate a move towards "having out" the present authoritarian rule in Spain.

SUCCESSOR

The question of who shall be General Franco's successor is not dealt with in the drafts. The Law of Succession of 1947 laid down the procedure on this. General Franco is known to wish to restore the monarchy in the person of Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon, who is now eighteen years of age.

The drafts propose that the Head of the State shall have powers to name the Prime Minister and to dismiss him. No use of the popular vote is fore-shadowed. Parliament would continue to be constituted as at present, that is to say, with some 500 members of whom one-third are chosen by the Falange Party, one-third by the Labour Unions and the remainder are Mayors of the principal Spanish towns, University Rectors and persons who have rendered outstanding service to the nation.

But, unlike present procedure, Cabinet Ministers would be required to answer questions in Parliament. An adverse vote of a majority of the members of Parliament would force the Minister concerned to resign.

A kind of Senate is also proposed, to be elaborated from the existing, but inactive, Falange National Council, a body of 140 members which meets but rarely. It is proposed that half the members of this Council would be elected by party members, believed to total about 1,000,000, and would have the power to overthrow a Prime Minister if it disapproved of his policy.

The Commission has clearly sought to find a political balance of power between Monarchists

and Falangists. The King, if General Franco's desire for a King as his successor materialises, would have wide executive power by being empowered to name or remove the Prime Minister and by being permitted to preside over Cabinet meetings. But he would have around him the Parliament and the Falange National Council, in both of which bodies the Falange would predominate.

The Commission was also clearly preoccupied to define the role of the Army in the shape of things to come. It proposed that all officers and warrant officers of the armed forces should automatically be members of the Falange party.

Some critics consider this linking of the armed services with political activities to be unwise and it remains to see whether the proposal will survive in the final laws.

The lack of any intervention of voters in the future administration is likewise the subject of criticism.

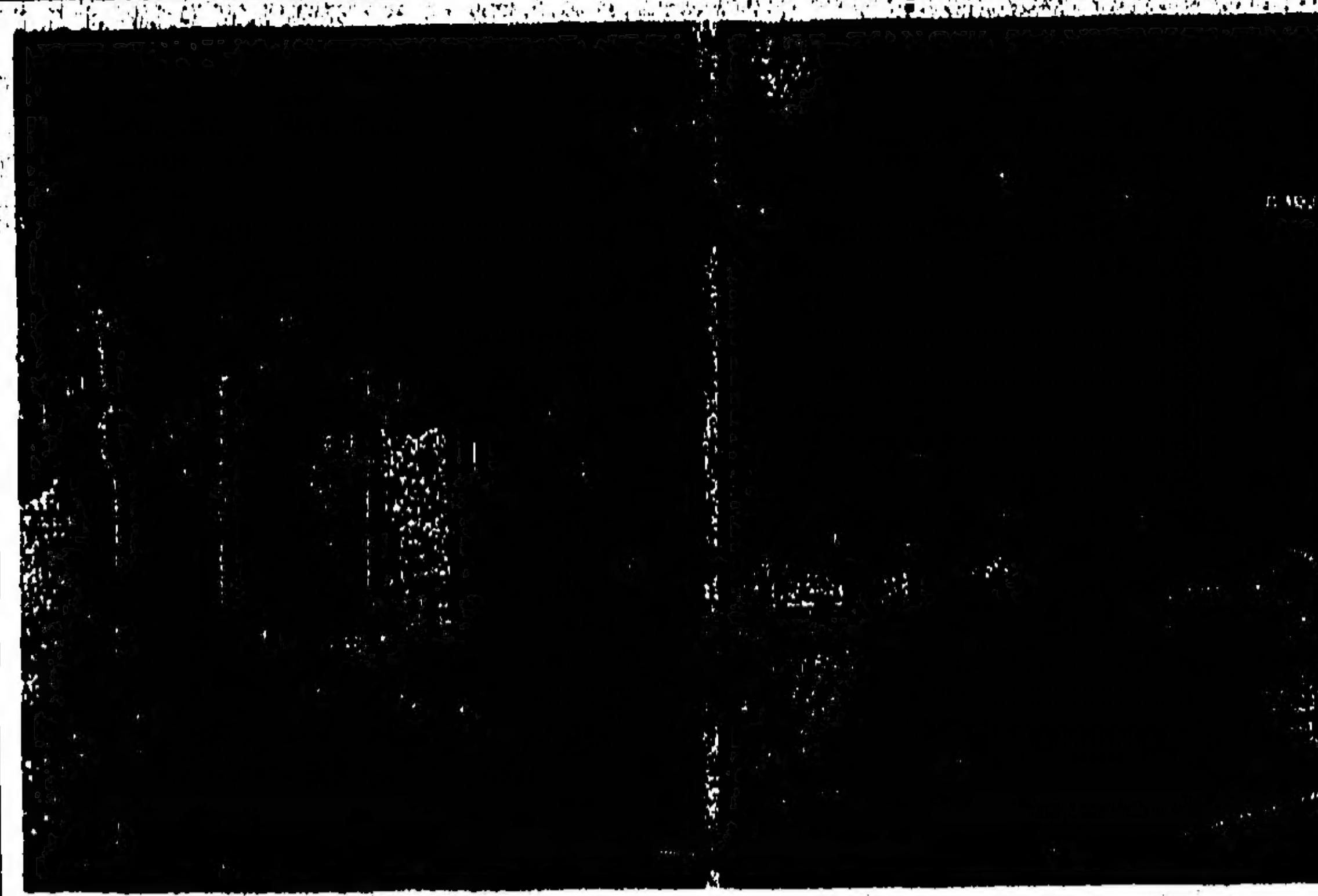
General Franco's supporters, however, claim that democracy of the Western type resulted in Spain being perpetually in a state of chaos for the past 100 years.

LOOKS STURDY

The drafts propose that General Franco retains his present powers as long as he lives, although it is left open to him to introduce modifications into his regime while he is still in power.

General Franco, who will be 64 on December 4 this year and who looks sturdy and healthy, is thought likely to begin to introduce modifications, such as the appointment of a Prime Minister, fairly soon after the new laws are finally approved by a national plebiscite.—China Mail Press.

Dido Reactor At Harwell



Official opening ceremony of the Dido reactor—most powerful of its kind in Western Europe—was performed last Wednesday at Harwell, England. Dido is a heavy-water-cooled moderated reactor fuelled by highly enriched uranium, was built to provide the intense neutron fluxes needed to advance Britain's atomic reactor research programme and to serve as a fundamental research tool in the nuclear sciences.

Pictures left shows a view of the auxiliary plant of the helium circulator. Helium is an inert atmosphere above the heavy water in the reactor tank; the latter right shows the fuel element flask about to be lowered to the reactor top. The flask is the fuel element transporter and from the fuel element storage block.—Express Photo.

Tito Defended In Editorial

Belgrade, Nov. 26.

The Yugoslav Communist paper Borba today sharply replied to recent criticisms of the Yugoslav President, Josip Broz Tito by the Soviet Communist Party organ Pravda with an editorial charging that Pravda did not "dare to face the truth".

Borba recommended a serious analysis of the "recent" tragic events in Hungary to determine their cause.

In an editorial signed by Jose Smole, the Yugoslav paper said that in Pravda's criticism of Marshal Tito's recent speech there was evidence of "former Stalinist methods".

Borba said that the Soviet criticism was full of "inaccuracies, arbitrary interpretations of the thesis and the twisting of certain statements".—France Press.

Soekarno's Coexistence Conditions

Djakarta, Nov. 26.

President Soekarno said today that capitalism and communism could coexist peacefully but that coexistence was not possible between imperialism and colonialism on the one hand and nationalism on the other.

In a lecture the President said the greatest danger in the world was not the countries between these two systems but the struggle between nationalism and imperialism and colonialism.

"If the world cannot speedily find a solution to the problem of colonialism it will be impossible to achieve world peace," he said. He said Indonesia could take many lessons from the Soviet Union and China as far as the development of the country was concerned.—Reuter.

Scouts Waiting List

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 26.

A shortage of officers has made it necessary to limit the number of boy scouts and cubs in a group and to introduce waiting lists for boys wanting to join the movement, according to the annual report of the Pietermaritzburg and District Boy Scouts Association.—China Mail Special.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



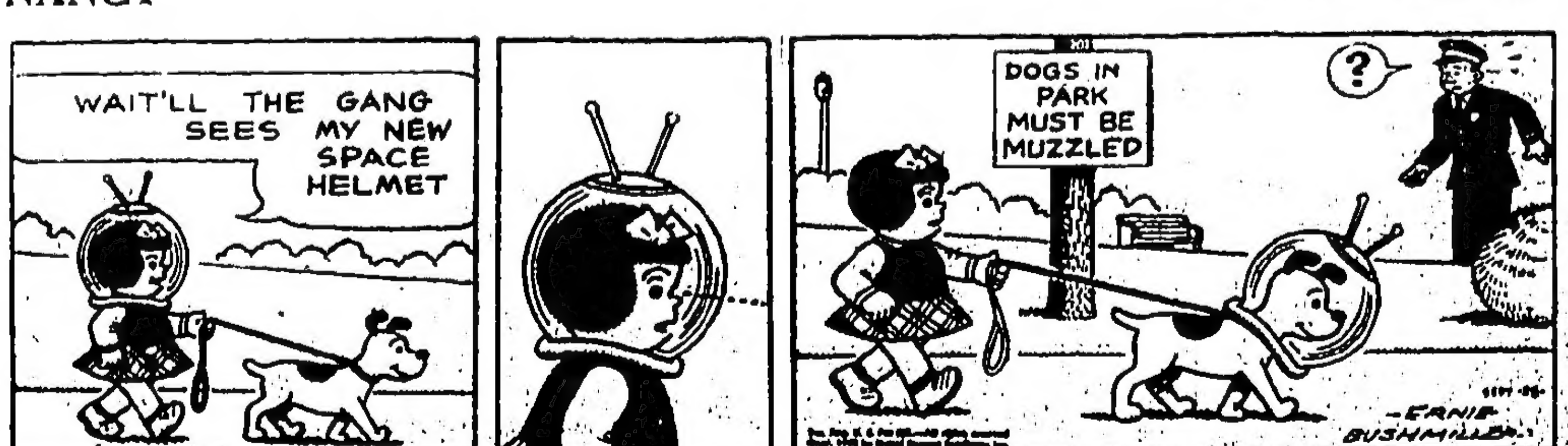
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND



By Mik

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

MODERN CARS AND PARIS FASHIONS IN SAUDI ARABIA

By ABDUL KARIM

Jedda, Nov. 26.

Luxurious British and American motorcars have replaced the ancient camel trains in Saudi Arabia today. Women in the home and in the harem wear the latest Paris fashions. But alongside these 20th century ways of living, age-old customs persist among the bedouin.

It is very rare now to find a camel caravan. Instead, there are fleets of Cadillacs, Jeeps, Hummers and Fords, all fitted with heaters, air-conditioning systems and radio sets.

I drove recently from Riyadh, the capital of Mecca, birthplace of the Prophet Mohammed, in a 1956 model American car fitted with a refrigerator, automatic ice kettle, deep-freeze, radio, air-conditioning system and even a radio transmitter.

Our old friend the camel, but we must replace him for many purposes. In the old days, we used the camel for shortening long distances; we used him for hunting; and for being able to live for seven days and more without food or water. Now cars can do his work much more cheaply. But as the car does not give us meat, milk or wool, we still keep our old friend and look after him.

COMPETE

The Saudis vie with each other in the luxuriousness of their cars. Their wives, harem and concubines compete in choosing the latest fashions. An Arab diplomat's wife said that these women now wear the latest fashion models from Paris, Rome and London just as do wealthy women in Europe.

"They pay fantastic prices for the clothes—but they can afford it. They wear Fath and Bond Street fashions behind their purdah, at home and when they visit their friends. They read all the French, Italian, British and American fashion magazines.

What amounts to the history of Western fashions in Saudi Arabia is the story of a Greek who came to Jedda in 1918 as a member of the crew of a freighter and is now the owner of a shop here.

"I liked the people and the place," he said. "So I stayed here and worked until I had saved enough money to open a shop 25 years ago.

TRY LUCK

"Before oil was discovered here, the young women from the wealthy homes used to wear brocade from Damascus, silk from Persia, and furs from Azerbaijan (Persian lamb). Since the discovery of oil and the arrival of air transport, bringing Saudi Arabia closer to Europe, Saudi Arabians, both men and women, have brought back with them the latest Western fashions.

"So I thought I would try my luck. First, I imported the latest fashion magazines and distributed them among my customers. This opened the doors of heaven.

"Orders for new clothes, shoes and other articles began to reach me regularly. Now I bring in the latest fashions to sell in my shop."

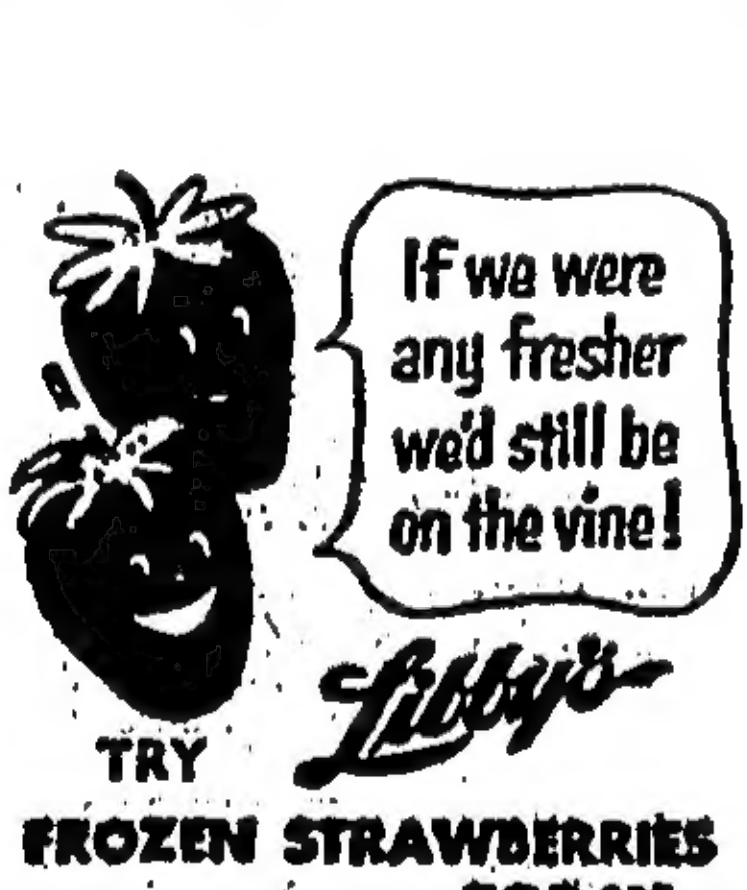
The Greek shop-keeper said that wealthy women in Saudi Arabia spend thousands of dollars on their clothes, furnishing their houses with the latest design in furniture from Italy, France, the United States and Britain.

PREVENT HIM

But in contrast to this picture of Western life, there was the scene in Medina where a policeman was symbolically cutting the right hand of a bedouin thief in the square of the old city while hundreds of people watched.

An educated Saudi explained: "The teachings of the Holy Koran especially tell us that a thief's hand should be cut off to prevent him from repeating his crime."—China Mail Special.

There's no Magic about CADBURY'S



TRY Lillies FROZEN STRAWBERRIES TODAY

MISSILE PROBLEM SOLVED

Washington, Nov. 26.
US Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson announced today that the Air Force is to assume control of all missiles with a range of more than 200 miles.

This decision brings an end to the long-standing rivalry between the Army and Air Force in their independent development of different types of missiles.

Under the terms of the Wilson memorandum, the Army will have to let the Air Force develop the medium-range "Jupiter" missiles which the Army had been testing at Huntsville, Alabama, Arsenal.

The Army will, however, be allowed to keep the "Redstone" missile, which is already in mass production, and has a range of some 200 miles.—France Press.

Indian Appointment

New Delhi, Nov. 26.
Mr. Y. D. Gundevia, Deputy Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, has been appointed High Commissioner for India in London. It was announced today.

The External Affairs Ministry announcement said Mr. Gundevia would assume his post on December 1, 1956.



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Economists Take Back Seat
EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON
CLEARING SUEZ CANAL

From RONALD BOXALL

London, Nov. 26.

Once again the politicians are in command and the economists are forced to take a back seat. Until the former made up their minds on such questions as the withdrawal of troops from Egypt—on which at the moment hinges the question on how soon work will be completed on the Suez Canal—the latter can only make conjectures.

If the Suez Canal can be reopened within a few months, and if the American Administration drop their present unhelpful attitude and decide to co-operate in supplying oil to Western Europe, then the economic consequences of the Suez crisis might not be so serious.

On the other hand, if the closure is prolonged for more than a few months, serious economic dislocation will be unavoidable. But no one is at present prepared to say precisely what form this dislocation will take or what can be done to bring it to a minimum.

Economic Policy

Before the crisis British economic policy was still aimed at curbing inflation. And it still is. But there are now a number of new factors to consider and the question arises whether the short-term outlook is still inflationary or more so (in which case the present disinflationary measures should be reinforced) or whether it is deflationary (in which case they should be unrelaxed or reversed).

Before the crisis the chief sufferer from the Government's disinflationary policy was the motor industry. Credit restrictions at home and increasing competition abroad forced many firms to cut back their production and lay off workers. Now the partial recovery which followed the annual motor show has been slipped in the bud by petrol rationing.

In one way this brings help from an unexpected quarter to the Government's policy of reducing consumption of durable consumer goods (assuming that it is still the need). It would help even more if it resulted in a movement of skilled car workers into other industries with better export prospects.

Not Likely

But this is not likely to happen at once. For a while at least until the economic outlook becomes clearer the car makers will try to hold on to their labour force. So the immediate prospect is that there will be more short time working rather than a shift of labour from one industry to another, accompanied by temporary unemployment.

In the meantime production in other industries is not expected to be badly hit by the cut in oil supplies though some fall in output seems inevitable. Unless the cut is increased (as it may well be) their biggest difficulty is likely to be in moving goods from factory to market.

Petrol rationing has been designed to cut back consumption by a quarter. (It is estimated that the short fall in the total supplies resulting from the closure of the Suez Canal and the breaching of the IPC pipeline will amount to about 40 per cent; but it is hoped that this reduction can in part be made good by supplies from the Western Hemisphere).

Transport

If the volume of goods transported is reduced by a quarter and the railways cannot cope with all the additional freight that will be transferred to them, then production may have to be cut back because of the difficulty of moving goods to the market. This difficulty will obviously be all the greater where exports are concerned because of the shortage of transport in this country will be added the shortage of shipping space.

At home, therefore, the outlook is more deflationary than inflationary. A fall in production by itself would be inflationary, but few goods would be changed by too much money. But since any fall in production is likely to be accompanied by short time working the inflationary effect would probably be cancelled out by lower earnings. And the balance may be tipped towards deflation by a further downward revision of industrial investment plans.

This is, of course, assuming that the politicians do their job and stick to clearing the Suez Canal and reopening the IPC pipeline and that the oil supplies from the Western Hemisphere

Prospects

As far as the external position is concerned the prospects are for reduced exports with (though perhaps not immediately) a compensating drop in imports. The trade "gap" may therefore increase at first but not seriously nor for long.

The price of our exports can be expected to increase slightly due to increased production and transport costs but this should not seriously affect our competitive position in foreign markets as other West European countries are encountering similar difficulties. Import prices will rise to the extent that they are affected by higher freight charges but they will undoubtedly rise faster than export prices so Britain's terms of trade can be expected to deteriorate.

The biggest question mark of all hangs over the gold and dollar reserves. At the moment the question takes a rather ironic form; it is not: How many dollars will we have to spend on oil from the Western Hemisphere? But: Will the United States Government permit us to spend as many as we would like?

Could Do Harm

Assuming, however, that the United States Government eventually agree to co-operate it is estimated that it will cost Britain about \$50 million a month to import oil from the Western Hemisphere to offset the losses from the Middle East sources.

The damage that this will inflict on the reserves and consequently on sterling, will depend on a number of factors, chief of which (as always) is the time it will take to clear the Suez Canal and repair the pipeline.

As economic commentators have been pointing out during the last week this is no ordinary crisis we are facing. "Ordinary" crises therefore would do little good in the present circumstances and might do actual harm. The next move is up to the politicians. The ball is in their court and the economists can only wait and see how they play it.—London Express Service.

NEW YORK COTTON
TRADING SLOW

New York, Nov. 26.

Minor price changes accompanied a slow trade in cotton futures today. Best part of a small business centred on December contract adjustments incident to first notice day.

At the close the list ruled off 1 to 2 up points. Opening prices were up 1 to 2 points. New Orleans closed unchanged to up point.

New crop deliveries were relatively neglected. Technicians thought bullish aspects of the supply situation for next year had been discounted on the recent rise to seasonal highs. Other traders paused in face of uncertainties over the probable government support rate for the new crop.

Spot, December sea-sawed over a seven-point range. Absence of delivery notices and a further small decline in the certificated stock brought scattered covering and trade buying, with spot interest supplying the contracts.

Open, December contracts, at the start of trading today totaled 70,800 bales. The certificated stock declined 42 to 3,060 bales.

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